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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number **001-36405**



FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

46-3769850

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

4600 South Syracuse Street, Suite 1450

Denver, Colorado

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80237

(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code **(720) 452-3100**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name Of Each Exchange On Which Registered

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of June 28, 2024, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$516,055,359 based on the closing sales price of \$11.53 per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. (For purposes of this calculation all of the registrant's directors and executive officers are deemed affiliates of the registrant.)

As of February 14, 2025, the registrant had 45,894,404 shares of common stock (47,097,743 on a fully diluted basis, including 1,203,339 Common Units of limited partnership interests in the registrant's Operating Partnership) outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report. The registrant expects to file its Definitive Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2024.

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FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)). These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements concerning pending acquisitions and dispositions, projections, predictions, expectations, estimates or forecasts as to our business, financial and operational results, future stock repurchases and other transactions affecting our capitalization, our dividend policy, future economic performance, crop yields and prices and future rental rates for our properties, ongoing litigation, as well as statements of management’s goals and objectives and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. When we use the words “may,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “future,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates” or similar expressions or their negatives, as well as statements in future tense, we intend to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, beliefs and expectations, such forward-looking statements are not predictions of future events or guarantees of future performance, and our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Some factors that might cause such a difference include the following: the ongoing war in Ukraine and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and their impact on our tenants’ businesses and the farm economy generally, changes in trade policies in the United States and other countries who import U.S. agricultural products, high inflation and elevated interest rates, the onset of an economic recession in the United States and other countries that impact the farm economy, extreme weather events, such as droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires or floods, the impact of future public health crises on our business and on the economy and capital markets generally, general volatility of the capital markets and the market price of our common stock, changes in our business strategy, availability, terms and deployment of capital, our ability to refinance existing indebtedness at or prior to maturity on favorable terms, or at all, availability of qualified personnel, changes in our industry or the general economy, the degree and nature of our competition, the outcomes of ongoing litigation, our ability to identify new acquisitions or dispositions and close on pending acquisitions or dispositions and the other factors described in the risk factors described in Item 1A, “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in other documents that we file from time to time with the SEC. Given these uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by law.

Summary Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may prevent us from achieving our business objectives or may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects. The following is an overview of the most significant risks to which we are exposed in the normal course of our business and which are discussed more fully in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” herein. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Our business is dependent in part upon the profitability of our tenants' farming operations, and a sustained downturn in the profitability of their farming operations could have a material adverse effect on the amount of rent we can collect and, consequently, our cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.
- We have a substantial amount of indebtedness outstanding, which may expose us to the risk of default under our debt obligations, restrict our operations and our ability to grow our business and revenues, and restrict our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.
- Mortgage debt obligations expose us to the possibility of foreclosure, which could result in the loss of our investment in a property or group of properties subject to mortgage debt.
- Increases in benchmark interest rates will increase our borrowing costs, which will negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, growth prospects and ability to make distributions to stockholders.

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- Increases in interest rates will increase our tenants' borrowing costs and may make it more difficult for them to obtain credit.
- Global economic conditions, including elevated levels of inflation, supply chain disruptions and trade policies affecting imports and exports, could materially and adversely affect our and our tenants' operations.
- Approximately 60% of our portfolio is comprised of properties used to grow primary crops such as corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton, which subjects us to risks associated with primary row crops.
- Approximately 40% of our portfolio is comprised of properties used to grow permanent/specialty crops such as almonds, pistachios, citrus, avocados, strawberries, and edible beans, which have a higher risk profile than farmland used for annual row crops.
- Our farms are exposed to the possibility of extreme weather events, such as droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires and floods, which could damage the farmland and equipment, adversely affect crop yields and the ability of farmers to pay rent to us or adversely impact the financing of such properties.
- Investments in farmland used for permanent/specialty crops have a different risk profile than farmland used for annual row crops.
- Our failure to continue to identify and consummate suitable acquisitions would significantly impede our growth and our ability to further diversify our portfolio by geography, crop type and tenant, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our stockholders.
- We do not intend to continuously monitor and evaluate tenant credit quality, and our financial performance may be subject to risks associated with our tenants' financial condition and liquidity position.
- Our short-term leases make us more susceptible to any decreases in prevailing market rental rates than would be the case if we entered into longer-term leases, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.
- We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control and may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could limit our ability to, among other things, acquire additional properties, meet our capital and operating needs or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.
- Laws in certain states where we own property prohibit or restrict the ownership of agricultural land by business entities, which could impede the growth of our portfolio and our ability to diversify geographically.
- We may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities related to acquired properties and properties that we may acquire in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on us.
- We may be required to permit the owners of certain third-party access rights on our properties to enter and occupy parts of the properties, including owners of mineral rights and power generation and transportation infrastructure, which could materially and adversely impact the rental value of our properties.
- We have previously been subject to, and may in the future be subject to, litigation or threatened litigation, which may require us to pay damages and expenses or restrict the operation of our business.

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- Conflicts of interest may exist or could arise in the future between the interests of our stockholders and the interests of holders of units in our Operating Partnership, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.
- Our charter contains certain provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of our stock that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests.
- We could increase the number of authorized shares of stock, classify and reclassify unissued stock and issue stock without stockholder approval, which may delay, defer or prevent a transaction that our stockholders believe to be in their best interests.
- Our Board of Directors may change our strategies, policies and procedures without stockholder approval.
- Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for our stockholders to effect changes to our management.
- Failure to maintain qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes would subject us to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, which would substantially reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.
- Complying with the REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities or sell properties earlier or later than we wish.
- We may be unable to make distributions at expected levels, which could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.
- We are subject to risks associated with public health crises, such as pandemics and epidemics, which may have a material adverse effect on our business. The nature and extent of future impacts are highly uncertain and unpredictable.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Our Company

Farmland Partners Inc. (“FPI”), collectively with its subsidiaries, is an internally managed real estate company that owns and seeks to acquire high-quality farmland located in agricultural markets throughout North America. FPI was incorporated in Maryland on September 27, 2013. FPI elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), commencing with its short taxable year ended December 31, 2014.

FPI is the sole member of the sole general partner of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP (the “Operating Partnership”), which was formed in Delaware on September 27, 2013. All of FPI’s assets are held by, and its operations are primarily conducted through, the Operating Partnership and the wholly owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2024, FPI owned a 97.5% interest in the Operating Partnership. See “Note 9—Stockholders’ Equity and Non-controlling Interests” for additional discussion regarding Class A Common units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“Common units”), Series A preferred units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“Series A preferred units”) and Series B participating preferred units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“Series B participating preferred units”). Unlike holders of FPI’s common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“common stock”), holders of the Operating Partnership’s Common units and Series A preferred units generally do not have voting rights or the power to direct the affairs of FPI.

References to the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” mean collectively FPI and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership.

Our primary strategic objective is to utilize our position as a leading institutional acquirer, owner and manager of high-quality farmland located in agricultural markets throughout North America to deliver strong risk adjusted returns to investors through a combination of cash dividends and asset appreciation. As of December 31, 2024, we owned farms with an aggregate of approximately 93,500 acres in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, we owned land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag-Pro Ohio, LLC (“Ag Pro”) under the John Deere brand and served as property manager for approximately 48,300 acres of farmland, including farms in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio and South Carolina. As of December 31, 2024, the Operating Partnership owned a 9.97% equity interest in Promised Land Opportunity Zone Farms I, LLC (the “OZ Fund”), an unconsolidated equity method investment, that holds 11 properties (see “Note 1—Organization and Significant Accounting Policies—Equity Method Investments”). As of December 31, 2024, approximately 60% of our owned portfolio (by value) was used to grow primary crops, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton, and approximately 40% was used to produce specialty crops, such as almonds, pistachios, citrus, avocados, strawberries, and edible beans. We believe our portfolio gives investors the economic benefit of increasing global food demand in the face of growing scarcity of high-quality farmland and will continue to reflect the approximate allocation of U.S. agricultural output between primary crops and animal protein (whose production relies principally on primary crops as feed), on one hand, and specialty crops, on the other.

In addition, we offer a loan program (the “FPI Loan Program”) pursuant to which we make loans to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners to provide financing for property acquisitions, working capital requirements, operational farming activities, farming infrastructure projects and for other farming, agricultural and other real estate related projects.

FPI Agribusiness Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary (the “TRS” or “FPI Agribusiness”), is a taxable REIT subsidiary that was formed to provide volume purchasing services to the Company’s tenants and to directly operate farms under certain circumstances. As of December 31, 2024, the TRS performed direct farming operations on 2,103 acres of permanent crop farmland owned by the Company located in California.

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FPI strategically seeks opportunities to promote environmentally friendly usage of our farmland. We have long-term lease arrangements on certain farm properties pursuant to which operators engage in solar and wind energy production. As of December 31, 2024, 11 of our farms, which collectively comprised approximately 8,050 acres, had leases for operational or under-construction renewable energy production, and 10 of our farms, which collectively comprise approximately 4,330 acres, had options for potential future solar or wind development and operating lease. Refer to “—Sustainability” for more information.

Our principal source of revenue is rent from tenants that conduct farming operations on our farmland pursuant to leases with terms ranging primarily from one to three years. The majority of the leases that are in place as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K have fixed rent payments. Some of our leases have variable rents based on the revenue generated by our farm-operator tenants. We believe that a mix of fixed and variable rents will help insulate us from the variability of farming operations and reduce our credit-risk exposure to farm-operator tenants while making us an attractive landlord in certain regions where variable leases are customary. However, we may be exposed to tenant credit risk and farming operation risks, particularly with respect to leases that do not require advance payment of 100% of the fixed rent, variable rent arrangements and leases with terms greater than one year.

Full Year 2024 Highlights

During 2024:

- Net income increased 94% from \$31.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 to \$61.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024;
- Adjusted Funds from Operation ("AFFO") increased 72.9% from \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 to \$14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024;
- We completed dispositions consisting of 54 properties in the Corn Belt, Delta and South, High Plains and Southeast regions. We received \$312.0 million in aggregate consideration, and recognized an aggregate gain on sale of \$54.1 million, including \$2.1 million in connection with properties sold in 2023 whereby the gain was deferred;
- We completed acquisitions consisting of four properties in the Corn Belt and Delta and South regions. Aggregate cash consideration for these acquisitions totaled \$17.9 million;
- We repurchased 2,240,295 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$12.25 per share;
- Total indebtedness decreased \$158.5 million from \$363.1 million at December 31, 2023 to \$204.6 million at December 31, 2024;
- We increased liquidity to \$245.8 million as of December 31, 2024, compared to \$206.6 million as of December 31, 2023; and
- We declared a one-time special dividend of \$1.15 per share of common stock and Class A Common OP Unit in December 2024, which was paid in January 2025.

For a definition of AFFO and a reconciliation of net income to AFFO, see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

Investment Focus

We seek to invest in farmland that will give our stockholders exposure to a well-diversified portfolio of high-quality U.S. farmland, while offering an attractive risk-adjusted combination of stable rental income generation and value appreciation. Our principal investment focus is on farmland located in agricultural markets throughout North America; however, we may seek to acquire farmland outside of North America in the future. We also may acquire real estate assets related to farming, such as grain storage facilities, grain elevators, feedlots, cold storage facilities, controlled environment agriculture facilities, land and facilities leased to agriculture equipment dealerships, processing plants and distribution centers, as well as livestock farms or ranches. In addition, under the FPI Loan Program, we may provide loans to farm operators secured by farmland, properties related to farming, crops (growing or stored), and/or agricultural equipment. We may also invest in other agriculture-related business, typically through our TRS.

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Crop Categories

Primary vs Specialty Crops

Farm crops generally can be divided into two principal categories: primary crops and specialty crops. Primary crops include, among others, corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton. Primary crops are generally grown in rows and are often referred to as row crops. Specialty crops can be divided into two categories: annual specialty crops (generally vegetables) and permanent specialty crops (fruits and nuts grown on trees, bushes or vines). Over the long term, we expect that our farmland portfolio will continue to be comprised of approximately 60% primary crop farmland and 40% specialty crop farmland by value, which we believe will give investors the economic benefit from increasing global food demand in the face of growing scarcity of high quality farmland and will reflect the approximate allocation of U.S. agricultural output between primary crops and animal protein (whose production relies principally on primary crops as feed), on one hand, and specialty crops, on the other.

Primary Crops

The most widely grown crop in the United States is corn, at approximately 89 million acres. The uses of corn projected for the 2024/2025 marketing year (September 2024 to August 2025) are as follows: animal feed and residual products (35%); ethanol and its animal feed byproducts known as distillers' dried grains with solubles or DDGS (33%); exports (15%); other sugars, starches, cereals, seeds (8%); and ending stocks or inventory (9%).

The second most widely grown crop in the United States is soybeans, at approximately 86 million acres. The uses of soybeans projected for the 2024/2025 marketing year (September 2024 to August 2025) are as follows: crushings (51%); exports (39%); seed and residual (2%); and ending stocks or inventory (8%). The process of crushing soybean produces soybean oil, soybean meal, hulls and waste. Soybean meal is used as animal feed both domestically and in the export market. Soybean oil is used for food, biofuel, and is exported.

The third most widely grown crop in the United States is wheat, at approximately 49 million acres. The uses of wheat projected for the 2024/2025 marketing year (June 2024 to May 2025) are as follows: food (35%); exports (30%); seed, feed and residual (7%); and ending stocks or inventory (28%).

Annual vs. Permanent Crops

Our portfolio includes farms that produce both annual and permanent crops. Annual crops, such as wheat, corn and soybeans, are planted every year whereas permanent crops, such as trees, bushes and vines, are planted and bear crops over multiple years without replanting. We believe exposure to both annual and permanent crops is an attractive strategy and offers diversification benefits to our portfolio. Annual and permanent crops typically serve different end-markets and generally have uncorrelated pricing.

U.S. Farmland Property

We believe that the United States offers farmland investors exposure to financial benefits driven by the fundamentals of agricultural production and farmland appreciation without many of the risks that come with farmland investments in many other countries. In the United States, the farmland market is relatively liquid and there is virtually no land title risk. As an asset class, United States farmland has lower leverage compared to other real estate sectors. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) forecast data from December 2024, real estate debt on farms is \$360 billion, compared to a real estate value of \$3.5 trillion, representing a 10% debt-to-equity ratio. The United States has the largest, lowest-cost grain transportation infrastructure in the world, leaving more margin to the grain producer and landowner. Moreover, the United States is one of the largest domestic markets for primary crops, which are typically priced in U.S. dollars. Lastly, we believe that in most major U.S. agricultural markets, multiple quality farm-operator tenants compete for farmland lease opportunities.

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We may consider investing in farmland in other countries, such as Canada, Australia or New Zealand, that, like the United States, offer virtually no land title risk, a sophisticated farm-operator tenant environment and attractive rental rates.

Leased Properties

The business of farming carries materially more operating risk than owning and leasing farmland to farm operators, although such risk can be mitigated through crop insurance and other risk management tools. We expect to continue to lease a majority of our properties on a fixed-rent basis that does not depend on the success of the tenant's farming operations. Moreover, a majority of the leases in our portfolio provide that at least 50% (and sometimes 100%) of the annual fixed rent is due and payable in advance of each spring planting season, and we expect that a majority of the fixed-rent leases we enter into in the future will have a similar requirement, which reduces our credit-risk exposure in the event of operational issues with the farm-operator tenant. However, to the extent we enter into leases that do not require advance payment of 100% of the annual rent or have terms greater than one year, we may be subject to tenant credit risk and more susceptible to the risks associated with declines in the profitability of tenants' farming operations, and we take such risk into consideration when evaluating the potential return on a farm. We may use variable-rent leases, which depend in part on crop yields and prices, in regions where such arrangements are prevalent or when we expect that such arrangements will be more profitable to us on a risk-adjusted basis. We also may utilize hybrid lease arrangements that provide for a combination of fixed rent and variable rent.

We expect to continue to lease the majority of our primary crop farmland under leases that require the tenant to either pay or reimburse us for substantially all of the property's operating expenses, including maintenance, water usage and insurance. Consistent with industry practices, we expect that we will generally be responsible for plantings and associated improvements on our permanent crop farmland while our tenants will be responsible for all operating costs. Many of our leases provide for the reimbursement by the tenant of the property's real estate taxes that we pay in connection with the farms they rent from us. The rental payments we receive from the farm operators are the primary source of any distributions that we make to our stockholders.

We expect that over time rental income will increase. Most farmland in the areas where we own or intend to acquire land is leased under short-term leases (typically five years or less), and we plan to lease our primary crop properties under short-term leases when possible. By entering into short-term leases, we believe we will be in a position to increase our rental rates when the leases expire. However, we can provide no assurances that we will be able to increase our rental rates, or even maintain them at the same level, when the leases are renewed or the land is re-leased.

We believe quality farmland has a near-zero vacancy rate, and we believe that all high-quality farmland in an area with a competitive tenant environment is generally leased and farmed each year. In the event of a tenant's failure to pay rent due in advance of the spring planting season, we will seek to terminate the lease and rent the property to another tenant that could then plant and harvest a crop that year. As a result, we believe there is a reduced risk of vacancy on our properties when compared to most other types of commercial properties, such as office buildings or retail properties.

Tenants

We believe the areas where we own and intend to acquire farmland are characterized by a competitive farm-operator tenant environment, with multiple experienced farm operators seeking to expand their operations by leasing additional farmland. Farmers have long rented land to increase operations without having to invest the capital required to own the land. USDA data shows that rented land as a percentage of total farmland acres has been in the 35% to 45% range since the 1920s.

Non-Farming Leases

In addition to leases entered into in connection with farming operations, we seek additional sources of income from our properties that are either incremental, such as wind easements and recreational leases, or are higher than farming rents, such as leases for solar power installations. While we do not believe that such non-farming lease income will constitute a significant percentage of our total revenues, they offer opportunities to enhance returns to stockholders at little or no cost to us.

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Family-Owned Properties

According to America's Farms and Ranches at a Glance 2024 Edition, a USDA report, family farms accounted for approximately 97% of the total farms in the United States. As shown below, small family farms represent the greatest number of farms and amount of land, while large-scale family farms represent the greatest value of production.

Farm Category	Annual Gross Farm Cash Income	Number of Farms	Percent of Farms	Percent of Land Area	Value of Production
Small Family Farms	Less than \$350,000	1,626,608	86.1 %	40.7 %	17.2 %
Midsize Family Farms	Less than \$1,000,000	112,185	5.9 %	18.2 %	18.5 %
Large-Scale Family Farms	Greater than \$1,000,000	84,030	4.5 %	30.6 %	47.5 %
Nonfamily Farms		66,977	3.5 %	10.5 %	16.8 %
Total		<u>1,889,800</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Farmland leases allow farm operators to unlock personal or family capital/net worth that would otherwise be tied up in land ownership while retaining the ability to conduct their livelihoods on land that is familiar to them. We believe that many farm families and individuals may wish to engage in sale-leaseback transactions to grow their farming operations or in other business endeavors, or for estate planning reasons, providing a continuous pipeline of prospective acquisitions.

As an alternative to selling their farmland to us in an all-cash transaction, we believe that some farm owners may be interested in selling their farmland to us in exchange for Operating Partnership units in order to own a diversified portfolio of agricultural real estate in transactions that may qualify as tax-deferred contributions to a partnership under U.S. federal income tax laws. In addition, because we intend to make cash distributions quarterly or annually, Partnership unit holders would receive regular cash distributions, and their investment would be diversified across a much larger number of properties than the single property in which they were invested before such contribution. Finally, Partnership unit holders would have the flexibility to tender their Partnership units in the future for redemption by us for cash, or, at our election, shares of our common stock that they could then sell in the public market, thereby allowing these sellers to determine the timing of recognizing taxable gain. Because we expect the issuance of Partnership units in exchange for farmland generally will be driven by the desires of prospective sellers, we do not know how frequently we will issue Partnership units in exchange for farmland properties. However, we believe that using Partnership units as acquisition consideration can be a significant part of our property acquisition strategy.

Other Investments

In addition to farmland, we also may acquire real estate assets related to farming, such as grain storage facilities, grain elevators, feedlots, cold storage facilities, controlled environment agriculture facilities, land and facilities leased to agriculture equipment dealerships, processing plants and distribution centers, as well as livestock farms or ranches.

Underwriting Criteria and Due Diligence Process

Identifying and Selecting Attractive Properties

We seek to acquire high-quality farmland that offers an attractive risk-adjusted balance of current income and value appreciation potential. We believe our management team's deep understanding of agribusiness fundamentals and insight into factors affecting the value of farmland allow us to identify properties consistent with our investment criteria. We believe the following factors are important in the selection of farmland:

- *Soil Quality*—Soil quality is a fundamental determinant of farmland productivity and therefore of its value. In general, we focus on farmland with average or better-than-average soil.
- *Water Availability*—Appropriate water availability is an essential input to farming and a key consideration in determining the productivity and value of farmland. We seek to acquire farmland where water availability through precipitation and irrigation meets the agronomic needs of the crops expected to be grown. As part of our acquisition due diligence process, we evaluate properties for water availability and any associated ground or

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surface water rights. Where appropriate, we may also invest in irrigation infrastructure to improve the productivity of properties we own. Occasionally we may acquire farmland at prices that more than compensate us for any potential reduction in water availability, which, in the future, may result in a shift to different crops or production systems.

- *Robust and Competitive Tenant Environment*—We focus primarily on farmland located in areas characterized by a robust and competitive tenant environment, with a relatively large population of experienced farm operators as potential tenants.
- *Market Access*—Due to the higher costs of road transportation, the location of primary crop farmland relative to points of demand (e.g., grain elevators, feedlots and ethanol plants) or access to low-cost transportation (e.g., river ports and rail loading facilities) determines the premium or discount in farm-gate commodity prices compared to the general market prices (also known as “basis”), and therefore is one of the factors that impacts its value. We focus on acquiring primary crop farmland in areas with substantial farming infrastructure and low transportation costs, including markets with access to river and rail transportation.
- *Climate*—Crops have particular climatic growing requirements. Accordingly, we seek to acquire properties in regions with climates conducive to the expected crops. We believe that diversification within and across core farming regions and crop types provides significant annual and long-term risk mitigation to our investors. Nevertheless, our farmland may experience periodic droughts and other significant weather events, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires and floods.

We perform a due diligence review with respect to each potential property acquisition. The due diligence investigation includes both property-specific factors (e.g., soil types and fertility, water availability and rights, topographical characteristics and property taxes) and location-specific factors (e.g., climate, tenant availability and quality, and market access). As part of our due diligence process, we also perform a valuation of each target property and estimate expected lease rates.

Identifying and Selecting Tenants

We intend to continue to focus primarily on farm properties located in areas with a robust and competitive environment of experienced tenants. In general, the tenant selection process focuses primarily on candidates' experience and reputation based upon background and reference checks, as well as their willingness and ability to pay competitive rental rates. In geographic areas where we already own one or more properties, we may give our existing local tenants priority consideration, especially when a tenant sources the property acquisition opportunity. We believe our use of leases pursuant to which at least 50% of the annual rent is typically payable in advance of each spring planting season mitigates the tenant credit risk associated with the variability of farming operations that could be adversely impacted by poor crop yields, weather conditions, mismanagement, undercapitalization or other factors affecting our tenants. Tenant credit risk is further mitigated by the farming industry practice of tenants purchasing crop insurance in almost every circumstance because it is required by lenders who provide working capital financing to our tenants and due to requirements in our leases. In certain cases, the Company perfects its security interest in the crop insurance proceeds and the underlying growing crops using practices applicable in the state where the farm is located. In addition, we monitor our existing tenants by periodically conducting site visits of the farms and meeting with the tenants to discuss their farming operations and the condition of the farms. However, in some circumstances, we may be exposed to tenant credit risk and may be subject to farming operation risks, such as adverse weather conditions, water shortages and declines in commodity prices, particularly with respect to leases that do not require advance payment of 100% of the annual rent, variable-rent leases for which the rent is based on a percentage of a tenant's farming revenues and leases with terms greater than one year. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Properties.” We do not intend to continuously monitor and evaluate tenant credit quality and may be subject to risks associated with our tenants' financial condition and liquidity position.

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Complementary Businesses

FPI Loan Program

We believe that our existing systems and personnel are well suited to source, conduct due diligence evaluations with respect to, close and service loans under the FPI Loan Program at little or no additional operating cost to us. We believe that the business of making loans to farm operators secured by farmland, properties related to farmland, crops (growing or stored), and/or agricultural equipment leverages the substantial expertise in agribusiness possessed by the FPI team and is highly complementary to our core business of investing in farmland. We generally find potential borrowers during the process of sourcing farm acquisitions. We conduct due diligence on loan collateral largely the same way we conduct due diligence on potential farm acquisitions, and we screen potential borrowers using criteria similar to those used to screen potential tenants. The FPI Loan Program offering gives us an increased visibility in the marketplace, thereby benefiting our core farmland investing business.

Asset Management for Third Parties

We believe that our existing systems and personnel are well suited to source, conduct due diligence evaluations with respect to, close and manage farmland on behalf of third parties at little or no additional cost to us, generating fee income without capital investment. As of December 31, 2024, we managed approximately 48,300 acres of farmland on behalf of third parties.

Brokerage and Auction Services

The acquisition of Murray Wise Associates, LLC (“MWA”) in November 2021 also added brokerage and auction business activities for clients seeking to sell farmland. This increases our breadth of activities in the farmland sector, while adding additional sources of revenue and market insight.

Seasonality

We recognize rental revenue from fixed-rate leases on a pro rata basis over the non-cancellable term of the lease in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). Notwithstanding GAAP accounting requirements to spread rental revenue over the lease term, a significant portion of fixed rent is received in a lump sum before planting season, generally in the first quarter, and after harvest, in the fourth quarter or in the following year. We receive a significant portion of our variable rental payments following harvest in the fourth quarter of each year, with only a portion of such payments being recognized ratably through the year in accordance with GAAP, in relation to crop insurance contracts entered into by our tenants. The highly seasonal nature of the agriculture industry causes seasonality in our business to some extent, with revenue in the first and fourth quarter tending to be meaningfully higher than revenue in the second and third quarters. Our financial performance should be evaluated on an annual basis, which eliminates impacts of seasonality and other similar factors that may cause our quarterly results to vary during the course of the year.

Our Properties

As of December 31, 2024, we owned farms with an aggregate of approximately 93,500 acres in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, we owned land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro under the John Deere brand and served as property manager for approximately 48,300 acres of farmland, including farms in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio and South Carolina. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed dispositions, consisting of 54 properties, in the Corn Belt, Delta and South, High Plains and Southeast regions. We received \$312.0 million in aggregate consideration, and recognized an aggregate gain on sale of \$54.1 million, including \$2.1 million in connection with properties sold in 2023 whereby the gain was deferred. Also, during the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed acquisitions consisting of four properties in the Corn Belt and Delta and South regions. Aggregate cash consideration for these acquisitions totaled \$17.9 million. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of

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Operations" for more information about our portfolio. The distribution of farms owned and managed by region is as follows:

Region ⁽¹⁾	Owned Acres	Managed Acres	Total Acres
Corn Belt ⁽²⁾	42,288	29,412	71,700
Delta and South	9,001	8,763	17,764
High Plains	20,870	4,352	25,222
Southeast	10,177	5,772	15,949
West Coast	11,189	—	11,189
	93,525	48,299	141,824

(1) Corn Belt includes farms located in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, eastern Nebraska and Ohio. Delta and South includes farms located in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. High Plains includes farms located in Colorado, Kansas and Texas. Southeast includes farms located in North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia. West Coast includes farms located in California.

(2) In addition, we own land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro under the John Deere brand.

Tax Status

We elected and qualified to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with our short taxable year ended December 31, 2014. Our qualification as a REIT will depend upon our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various complex requirements under the Code, relating to, among other things, the sources of our gross income, the composition and values of our assets, our distribution levels and the diversity of ownership of our capital stock. We believe that we are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code and that our intended manner of operation will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

As a REIT, we generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income that we distribute to our stockholders. However, if we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, our income for that year will be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates, and we would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we ceased to qualify as a REIT. Even if we qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we may still be subject to state and local taxes on our income and assets and to U.S. federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income. Additionally, any income earned by FPI Agribusiness Inc., our taxable REIT subsidiary, and any other taxable REIT subsidiaries that we form or acquire in the future will be fully subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate income tax.

Insurance

The Company maintains comprehensive property and casualty and general liability insurance through its relationship with a national insurance brokerage firm with extensive agricultural experience. The Company's workers' compensation is provided through a professional employee organization, and the Company maintains liability insurance covering its directors and officers. Certain other insurance programs are maintained as required by contract or deemed necessary by our management team, including crop insurance for farms operated by the Company. Under the terms and conditions of the leases on our current properties, tenants are generally required, at their expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease liability insurance and to name us an additional insured party. These policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage arising out of the ownership, use, occupancy or maintenance of the properties and all of their appurtenant areas. To the extent required by state law, tenants also maintain workers' compensation policies for their businesses. The terms of leases that include variable rent payments generally require the tenant to carry crop insurance protecting against crop failures and/or crop price declines.

Regulation

Farming Regulations

The farmland that we own and intend to acquire in the future is typically used for growing crops and is subject to the laws, ordinances and regulations of state, local and federal governments, including laws, ordinances and regulations involving land use and usage, water rights, treatment methods, disturbance, the environment and eminent domain.

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Farmland is principally subject to environmental and agricultural laws, ordinances and regulations. Each governmental jurisdiction has its own distinct laws, ordinances and regulations governing the use of farmland. Many such laws, ordinances and regulations seek to regulate water usage and water runoff because water can be in limited supply, as is the case where certain of the properties in our portfolio are located.

All of the farms in our portfolio have sources of water, including expected precipitation, existing and planned wells and/or surface water, that currently provide sufficient amounts of water necessary for the current farming operations at each location. However, should the need arise for additional water from wells and/or surface water sources, such permits and approvals may be difficult to obtain in areas with limited supply of available water. We believe that as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K our farms are in compliance with applicable state, county and federal environmental and agricultural regulations.

In addition to the regulation of water usage and water runoff, state, local and federal governments also seek to regulate the type, quantity and method of use of chemicals and materials for growing crops, including fertilizers, pesticides and nutrient rich materials. Such regulations could include restricting or preventing the use of such chemicals and materials near residential housing or near water sources. Further, some regulations have strictly forbidden or significantly limited the use of certain chemicals and materials.

As an owner of farmland, we may be liable or responsible for the actions or inactions of our tenants with respect to these laws, regulations and ordinances.

Real Estate Industry Regulation

Generally, the ownership and operation of real properties is subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to zoning, land use, water rights, wastewater, storm water runoff and lien sale rights and procedures. These laws, ordinances or regulations, such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act (“CERCLA”) and its state analogs, or any changes to any such laws, ordinances or regulations, could result in or increase the potential liability for environmental conditions or circumstances existing, or created by tenants or others, on our properties. Laws related to upkeep, safety and taxation requirements may result in significant unanticipated expenditures, loss of our properties or other impairments to operations, any of which would adversely affect our cash flows from operating activities.

Environmental Matters

As an owner of real estate, we are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws, regulations and ordinances and also could be liable to third parties resulting from environmental contamination or noncompliance at our properties. Environmental laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or was responsible for the presence of the contaminants. The costs of any required investigation or cleanup of these substances could be substantial. The liability is generally not limited under such laws and could exceed the property's value and the aggregate assets of the liable party. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties also may expose us to third-party liability for personal injury or property damage or adversely affect our ability to lease the real property or to borrow using the real estate as collateral. These and other risks related to environmental matters are described in more detail in “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

Sustainability

We believe a strong commitment to multi-faceted sustainability supports our business model and promotes environmental stewardship. Our sustainability policy is founded on the principle of helping feed the world, especially people in poverty, with the least negative environmental impact possible. Sustainability is considered a high priority topic at all levels of our organization, with a commitment formulated by our Board of Directors and senior management team.

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Social Impact, Human Rights, and Company Culture

Utilizing land for farming creates a more sustainable future for all by affordably feeding the world's growing population and supplying food products that support better nutrition. Moreover, we act as a channel to bring capital, and therefore economic activity, to rural communities throughout the United States, supporting farming as a livelihood as it has been for thousands of years. We support the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are committed to ensuring that human rights are respected throughout our extended community of employees, tenants and suppliers. We require our tenants to comply with all applicable labor and environmental regulations. We foster a company culture based on open communication and professional growth, and support employees engaged with non-profit organizations.

Environmental Sustainability

Farmland is more environmentally friendly than most types of commercial real estate, as agriculture naturally uses solar energy to capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and convert it into food, feed, fuel, and fiber. Principles of environmental sustainability are deeply interwoven into modern agricultural practices and are embedded into our farmland acquisition criteria and management practices. We foster long-term relationships with our tenants, who are incentivized to provide good stewardship for the land they rent from us. The use of farmland as a carbon sink to generate carbon credits is a double-impact (environmental and financial) opportunity that we believe will continue to increase in significance in coming years.

Renewable energy generation (wind and solar) is a component of our business model of growing importance. As of December 31, 2024, we leased acres to support 2 solar energy operational projects across 10 farms and 1 wind energy project on 1 farm, which have the capacity to generate approximately 207 megawatts of renewable energy, respectively. We own 9 additional farms which have options for future solar projects. We expect to continue to take advantage of opportunities to place solar panels and windmills on farmland owned by FPI.

We place significant emphasis on the support of biodiversity and wildlife. Our portfolio supports biodiversity through the enrollment of acres, in partnership with our tenants, in the USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). In exchange for a yearly rental payment, CRP participants agree to remove less-productive land from agricultural production and re-establish native vegetation to improve water quality, prevent erosion, and protect wildlife habitat. We also agreed in 2021 to sell Ducks Unlimited ("DU") approximately 1,268 acres of farmland in a three-part conservation transaction to support habitat restoration and protection in Virginia. The multi-year, staged sale concluded in November 2023 and was designed to provide DU maximum flexibility to secure capital for the project. Many more of our farms provide habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife.

Competition

Competition to acquire farmland can come from many different sources. Individual farmers are the most active buyers of farmland. Institutional investors, investment funds, other farmland REITs, individual investors and others also compete for farmland acreage. Investment firms that we might compete directly against for investment capital to be deployed in farmland could include agricultural investment firms such as Nuveen Natural Capital, Manulife Investment Management, International Farming Corporation, Ceres Partners, Gladstone Land Corporation, UBS Agrivest, AgIS Capital, Homestead Capital, and Goldcrest Farm Trust Advisors. These firms engage in the acquisition, asset management, valuation and disposition of farmland properties.

Human Capital Resources

Our employees are vital to our success. Our goal is to ensure that we have the right talent, in the right place, at the right time. We do that through our commitment to attracting, developing and retaining our employees.

We have designed a compensation structure, including an array of benefit and long-term incentive plans, that we believe is attractive to our current and prospective employees. We also offer employees the opportunity to participate in conferences and continuing education.

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We seek to retain our employees by using their feedback to create and continually enhance programs that support their needs. We have a formal performance review process for our employees. We have a values-based culture, an important factor in retaining our employees. We are committed to having a diverse workforce, and an inclusive work environment is a natural extension of our culture.

At December 31, 2024, we had 24 employees, 23 of which are full time employees. None of our employees are a member of a labor union.

Corporate Information

Our executive offices are located at 4600 South Syracuse Street, Suite 1450, Denver, Colorado 80237. Our telephone number at our executive offices is (720) 452-3100 and our corporate website is www.farmlandpartners.com. The information on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated into and does not constitute a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Available Information

We file our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports with the SEC. You may obtain copies of these documents by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are furnished to the SEC, we make copies of these documents available to the public free of charge through our website or by contacting our Secretary at the address set forth above under "—Corporate Information."

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and the charters of our audit committee, compensation committee, and nominating and corporate governance committee are all available in the Governance Documents section of the Corporate Information section of our website. The information accessible on our website is not incorporated in, nor should be considered a part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Financial Information

For required financial information related to our operations, please refer to our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to our stockholders. You should carefully consider the following risks in evaluating our Company and our business. The occurrence of any of the following factors, events or circumstances described below could materially adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the market price of shares of our common stock and preferred stock and our ability to, among other things, satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our stockholders, which in turn could cause our stockholders to lose all or a part of their investment. Some statements in this report including statements in the following risk factors constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to the section entitled "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Our Business and Properties

Our business is dependent in part upon the profitability of our tenants' farming operations, and a sustained downturn in the profitability of their farming operations could have a material adverse effect on the amount of rent we can collect and, consequently, our cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We depend on our tenants to operate the farms we own in a manner that generates revenues sufficient to allow them to meet their obligations to us, including their obligations to pay rent and real estate taxes, maintain certain insurance coverage and maintain the properties generally. The ability of our tenants to fulfill their obligations under our leases

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depends, in part, upon the overall profitability of their farming operations, which could be adversely impacted by, among other things, adverse weather conditions, crop prices, crop disease, pests, and unfavorable or uncertain political, economic, business, trade or regulatory conditions. We are susceptible to any decline in the profitability of our tenants' farming operations, to the extent that it would impact their ability to pay rents. In addition, many farms are dependent on a limited number of key individuals whose injury or death may affect the successful operation of the farm. We can provide no assurances that, if a tenant defaults on its obligations to us under a lease, we will be able to lease or re-lease that farm on economically favorable terms in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment.

As a result, any downturn in the profitability of the farming operations of our tenants or a downturn in the farming industry as a whole could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness outstanding, which may expose us to the risk of default under our debt obligations, restrict our operations and our ability to grow our business and revenues and restrict our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately \$204.6 million of outstanding indebtedness excluding debt issuance costs, most of which is secured by mortgages on our farms. We intend to incur additional debt in connection with refinancing of existing indebtedness, future acquisitions or for other purposes and, if necessary, we may borrow funds to make distributions to our stockholders in order to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, we have sold farms in order to repay indebtedness in the past and may do so in the future. Such dispositions may come at inopportune times or on disadvantageous terms, which could result in losses.

In addition, our debt agreements include customary events of default, the occurrence of any of which, after any applicable cure period, would permit the lenders to, among other things, accelerate payment of all amounts outstanding under the loans and to exercise their remedies with respect to the collateral, including foreclosure and sale of the agricultural real estate securing the loans. Certain of our debt agreements also contain cross-default provisions that give the lender the right, in certain circumstances, to declare a default if we are in default under other loans. If any one of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders could be materially and adversely affected.

Mortgage debt obligations expose us to the possibility of foreclosure, which could result in the loss of our investment in a property or group of properties subject to mortgage debt.

As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately \$204.6 million of outstanding mortgage indebtedness excluding debt issuance costs. We intend to finance future property acquisitions, in part, with mortgage indebtedness. Mortgage and other secured debt obligations increase our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default. Any foreclosure on a mortgaged property or group of properties could adversely affect the overall value of our portfolio of properties. For tax purposes, a foreclosure on any of our properties that is subject to a nonrecourse mortgage loan would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Code.

Our debt financing agreements restrict our ability to engage in certain business activities, including our ability to incur additional indebtedness, make capital expenditures and make certain investments.

Our existing debt financing agreements contain, and other debt financing agreements we may enter into in the future may contain customary negative covenants and other financial and operating covenants that, among other things:

- restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness;
- restrict our ability to incur additional liens;

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- restrict our ability to make certain investments (including certain capital expenditures);
- restrict our ability to merge with another company;
- restrict our ability to sell or dispose of assets;
- restrict our ability to make distributions to stockholders; and
- require us to satisfy minimum financial coverage ratios, minimum tangible net worth requirements and maximum leverage ratios.

Increases in benchmark interest rates will increase our borrowing costs, which will negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, growth prospects and ability to make distributions to stockholders.

Beginning in 2022, the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve Bank (the “Federal Reserve”) has undertaken a significant tightening of monetary policy, which has increased borrowing costs (through the resulting increase in interest rates) and decreased credit availability. The Federal Reserve maintained elevated benchmark interest rates during 2022 and 2023 to help curb inflation. In September, November and December 2024, the Federal Reserve lowered benchmark interest rates, and has signaled the possibility of future rate cuts. However, interest rates remain high and there can be no certainty as to the occurrence, timing, or magnitude of future rate cuts by the Federal Reserve. Future periods of rising interest rates could increase our borrowing costs on our existing floating-rate indebtedness as well as on any future fixed or floating rate indebtedness used to refinance existing indebtedness or to acquire new properties. As of December 31, 2024, \$78.9 million of our outstanding indebtedness was subject to interest rates that reset from time to time (excluding our floating rate debt). There is no debt subject to interest rate resets in 2025 (for more information on rate resets see “Note 7—Mortgage Notes, Lines of Credit and Bonds Payable”). Increases in borrowing costs could reduce our income and cash flow and materially and adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Increases in interest rates will increase our tenants’ borrowing costs and make it more difficult for them to obtain credit and may cause land prices to decline.

Increasing interest rates result in higher borrowing costs for farmers and may make it more difficult for farm operators to obtain indebtedness to fund their operations, which could have an adverse impact on our tenants’ ability to make rental payments to us. Higher interest rates also tend to decrease U.S. and world economic growth, thus decreasing the demand for certain agricultural commodities.

All of these consequences could reduce farm income. If increases in interest rates are not accompanied by higher levels of farm income, this could lead to a reduction in our tenants’ profitability, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations, financial condition, and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We have issued Series A preferred units that may be converted to Common units on or after February 10, 2026, which Common units would be immediately redeemable, for cash or shares of common stock at the Company’s option. The conversion of such Series A preferred units and potential redemption of the converted Common units for shares of common stock could have an immediate dilutive effect on the ownership interests of our common stockholders.

On or after February 10, 2026 (the “Conversion Right Date”), holders of the Series A preferred units have the right to convert each Series A preferred unit into a number of Common units equal to (i) the \$1,000 liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid distributions, divided by (ii) the volume-weighted average price per share of the Company’s common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the applicable conversion date. All Common units received upon conversion may be immediately tendered for redemption for cash or, at the Company’s option, for shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Partnership Agreement. Prior to the Conversion Right Date, the Series A preferred units may not be tendered for redemption by the Holder. To the extent the Series A preferred units are converted to Common units and such Common units are redeemed for shares of common stock, our existing common stockholders would experience an immediate, and potentially significant, dilutive effect on their ownership interest in the Company, which could cause the market price of our common stock to be materially adversely affected.

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Global economic conditions, including elevated levels of inflation and supply chain disruptions, could materially and adversely affect our and our tenants' operations.

General global economic downturns and macroeconomic trends, including heightened inflation, volatility in the capital markets, interest rate and currency rate fluctuations, the war in Ukraine and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, changes in trade policies among nations that import and/or export agricultural products and economic slowdown or recession, may result in unfavorable conditions that could negatively affect demand for our tenants' crops and exacerbate some of the other risks that affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, during 2022 and 2023 the Federal Reserve repeatedly raised interest rates in response to concerns about inflation. Although the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates in September, November and December 2024 and has signaled the possibility of further rate cuts, interest rates remain high and there can be no certainty as to the occurrence, timing, or magnitude of future rate cuts by the Federal Reserve. Future interest rate increases or other government actions taken to reduce inflation could also result in an economic recession.

Our tenants have experienced challenges in their supply chains and related price increases. Continued deterioration in the domestic or international economic environment may cause decreased demand for our tenants' crops, which could result in lower sales volume and lower prices for their crops, as well as increase the cost of operating their businesses and a corresponding adverse effect on their ability to make rental payments to us, which would adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

The impacts of changes in trade policy (such as the imposition of tariffs), trade disputes and geopolitical conflicts (such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East) could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants' farming operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, ability to make distributions to our stockholders and the value of our properties.

The potential for trade disputes between the United States and its primary agricultural trade partners has increased in recent years. Further, the recent imposition by the United States of tariffs on imported goods from China and efforts to impose tariffs on goods from certain other countries may strain international trade relations. Such tariffs also increase the risk that foreign governments will implement retaliatory tariffs on goods imported from the United States. For example, Canada and the European Union have recently announced their intention to implement retaliatory tariffs on the United States. Tariffs and trade restrictions impact the volatility of the market prices of certain crops that our tenants grow on our properties. There can be no assurances as to the impact of any change in trade policy, including the effects of tariffs, on market prices of crops.

Similarly, our and our tenants' operations are subject to risks stemming from geopolitical conflicts, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. While U.S. farmers have seen increased profitability as a result of higher prices that stemmed from such conflicts, we can provide no assurances that this increased profitability is sustainable in light of inflationary pressures on farming costs, elevated interest rates and other economic factors or that such increase will result in commensurate increases in rental rates.

A reduction in crop prices could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and negatively impact their ability to make rental payments as they come due. If we are unable to recover the rental payments, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be materially and adversely affected. If we are required to remove a tenant, we may not be able to re-lease the property at current rental rates or at all. Furthermore, prolonged trade disputes or geopolitical conflicts that lead to a continuation of depressed crop prices could materially and adversely affect the underlying value of our properties.

Approximately 60% of our portfolio is comprised of properties used to grow primary crops such as corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton, which subjects us to risks associated with primary row crops.

By value, approximately 60% of our portfolio is used for primary crops, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton. As a result, any development or situation that adversely affects the value of properties generally, or the prices of corn, soybeans, wheat, rice or cotton, could have a more significant adverse impact on us than if our portfolio had less

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exposure to primary crops, which could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Investments in farmland used for permanent/specialty crops have a higher risk profile than farmland used for annual row crops.

By value, approximately 40% of our portfolio is used for permanent crops, and, in the future, we may add to our investments in farmland used for permanent crops, as opposed to annual row crops. Permanent crops have plant structures (such as trees, vines or bushes) that produce yearly crops without being replanted. Examples include blueberries, oranges, apples, almonds and grapes. Permanent crops require more time and capital to plant and bear fruit and are more expensive to replace. If a farmer loses a permanent/specialty crop to drought, flooding, fire or disease, there generally would be significant time and capital needed to return the land to production because a tree or vine may take years to grow before bearing fruit.

Permanent crop plantings also reduce a farmer's ability to adapt to changing market conditions by changing crops. If demand for one type of permanent crop decreases, the permanent crop farmer cannot easily convert the farm to another type of crop because permanent crop farmland is dedicated to one crop during the lifespan of the trees or vines and therefore cannot easily be rotated to adapt to changing environmental or market conditions.

Our failure to continue to identify and consummate suitable acquisitions would significantly impede our growth and our ability to further diversify our portfolio by geography, crop type and tenant, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our ability to expand through farmland acquisitions is important to our business strategy and requires that we identify and consummate suitable acquisition or investment opportunities that meet our investment criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy. We compete for the acquisition of farmland and real estate assets related to farming with many other entities engaged in agricultural and real estate investment activities, including individual and family operators of farming businesses, corporate agriculture companies, financial institutions, institutional pension funds, public REITs, other real estate companies, private equity funds and other private real estate investors. These competitors may prevent us from acquiring desirable properties or may cause an increase in the price we must pay for such properties. Our competitors may adopt transaction structures similar to ours, which would decrease our competitive advantage in offering flexible transaction terms. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable investment properties may increase, resulting in increased demand and increased prices paid for these properties. If we pay higher prices for properties, our profitability may decrease, and you may experience a lower return on your investment. Our failure to identify and consummate suitable acquisitions would significantly impede our growth, which would adversely affect our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Failure to succeed in new markets may have adverse consequences.

We intend to continue to acquire properties across the U.S. and may from time to time evaluate potential international acquisitions. When we acquire properties located in new geographic areas in the U.S. or internationally, or properties primarily devoted to a crop or industry with which we are less familiar (such as certain specialty crops, energy production, dairy farms or hog farms), we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local market, including the availability and identity of quality tenants, forging new business relationships in the area, developing an understanding of a crop or industry unfamiliar to us, and unfamiliarity with local or crop-specific government requirements and procedures. Furthermore, the negotiation of a potential expansion into new markets or industries may divert management time and other resources. As a result, we may have difficulties executing our business strategy in these new markets, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We do not continuously monitor and evaluate tenant credit quality, and our financial performance may be subject to risks associated with our tenants' financial condition and liquidity position.

Certain of our leases do not require the full payment of rent in cash in advance of the planting season, which subjects us to credit risk exposure to our farm-operator tenants and the risks associated with farming operations, such as weather,

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commodity price fluctuations and other factors. We also are exposed to these risks with respect to leases for which the rent is based on a percentage of a tenant's farming revenues and leases with terms greater than one year. Because we do not continuously monitor and evaluate the credit risk exposure related to farm-operator tenants on an ongoing basis, we are subject to the risk that our tenants, particularly those that may depend on leverage to finance their operations, could be susceptible to bankruptcy in the event that their cash flows are insufficient to satisfy their financial obligations, including meeting their obligations to us under their leases. As a result, we may not become aware of a tenant's financial distress until the tenant fails to make payments to us when due, which may significantly reduce the amount of time we have to evict the tenant and re-lease the farmland to a new tenant before the start of the spring planting season, and in the event of a tenant bankruptcy we may not be able to terminate the lease. If we are unable to re-lease the farmland on a timely basis, it could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

Our short-term leases make us more susceptible to any decreases in prevailing market rental rates than would be the case if we entered into longer-term leases, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Our leases with tenants engaged in farming operations have terms customary in the farming industry, ranging from one to three years, with some extending up to 40 years (e.g., renewable energy leases). We expect that most of the leases we enter into in the future will have two to seven-year terms. As a result, we are required to frequently re-lease our properties upon the expiration of our leases, which will make us more susceptible to declines in market rental rates than we would be if we were to enter into longer term leases. As a result, any decreases in the prevailing market rental rates in the geographic areas in which we own properties could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We may be unable to collect balances due on our leases from any tenants in financial distress or bankruptcy, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

We are subject to tenant credit risk. Our tenants, particularly those that may depend on leverage, could be susceptible to defaults under their leases or bankruptcy in the event that their cash flows are insufficient to satisfy their financial obligations. Certain of our tenants have defaulted on their lease payments, and we have been forced to pursue alternative arrangements with those tenants in order to recover amounts due under the leases. In the future, we may be forced to enter into similar alternative arrangements or pursue litigation in order to collect payments from tenants who are unable make their lease payments as they come due. We can provide no assurances that we will be able to collect the full amount due under a particular lease if we are forced to pursue alternative payment arrangements or litigation with any of our tenants.

If a bankrupt tenant rejects a lease with us, any claim we might have for breach of the lease, excluding a claim against collateral securing the lease, would be treated as a general unsecured claim. In the event of a tenant's default under its lease or its rejection of the lease in bankruptcy proceedings, we may be unable to locate a replacement tenant in a timely manner or on comparable or better terms. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control and may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could limit our ability to, among other things, acquire additional properties, meet our capital and operating needs or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required under the Code to, among other things, distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain. In addition, we will be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, including any net capital gains. Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including acquisition opportunities and principal and interest payments on any outstanding debt, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms, in the time period we desire, or at all. Any debt we incur will increase our leverage, expose us to the risk of default and may impose operating restrictions on us, and

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any additional equity we raise (including the issuance of common or preferred units) could be dilutive to existing stockholders. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

- general market conditions, including conditions that are out of our control, such as actions or proposed actions of the current U.S. Presidential administration and the Federal Reserve to impose tariffs and/or curb inflation or the impact of future public health crises;
- novel and unforeseen market volatility and trading strategies, such as short squeeze-rallies caused by retail investors on retail trading platforms;
- the market's view of the quality of our assets;
- the market's perception of our growth potential;
- our debt levels;
- our current and expected future earnings;
- our cash flow and cash distributions; and
- the market price per share of our common stock.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist, meet the capital and operating needs of our existing properties, satisfy our debt service obligations or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties and harm our financial condition.

The real estate investments made, and to be made, by us may be difficult to sell quickly. As a result, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to liquidity needs, changing economic, financial and investment conditions may be limited or we may have to sell properties at a loss. In addition, we seek to opportunistically dispose of properties when we are able to do so at a price we consider attractive and/or recognize a gain on sale. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, from an investment generally will occur upon disposition or refinancing of the underlying property. We have used dispositions of assets in the past in order to meet our liquidity requirements. If we are required to dispose of additional assets for liquidity purposes, we may be unable to realize our investment objectives by sale, other disposition or refinancing at attractive prices within any given period of time or may otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. Opportunities to dispose of assets at a gain may not be available to us, which would reduce our cash on hand for stock repurchases, distributions to stockholders, or for any other purpose. In particular, weakness in or even the lack of an established market for a property, changes in the financial condition or prospects of prospective purchasers, changes in national or international economic conditions and changes in laws, regulations or fiscal policies of jurisdictions in which the property is located, in each case may limit our ability to dispose of a property.

In addition, the Code imposes restrictions on a REIT's ability to dispose of properties that are not applicable to other types of real estate companies. In particular, the tax laws applicable to REITs effectively require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interests. Moreover, if we acquire properties from C corporations (*i.e.*, corporations generally subject to full corporate-level tax) in certain non-taxable transactions, as we have done in the past, built-in gain recognized on the non-taxable disposition of such properties within 5 years of our acquisition will be subject to tax at the highest applicable U.S. federal corporate income tax rate. Therefore, we may not be able to vary our portfolio in response to economic or other conditions promptly or on favorable terms.

Some state laws prohibit or restrict the ownership of agricultural land by business entities, which could impede the growth of our portfolio and our ability to diversify geographically.

Certain states, including Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas, in which a substantial amount of primary crop farmland is located, have laws that prohibit or restrict to varying degrees the ownership of agricultural land by corporations or business entities like us. As of December 31, 2024, we owned 320 acres of farmland in Kansas and 815 acres in Missouri and our ownership of those farms may be challenged under Kansas or Missouri law, in which case we may be required to sell those farms at an unfavorable time and on unfavorable terms. Additional states may, in the future, pass similar or more restrictive laws, and we may not be legally permitted, or it may

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become overly burdensome or expensive, to acquire properties in these states, which could impede the growth of our portfolio and our ability to diversify geographically in states that might otherwise have attractive investment opportunities.

Our farms are subject to adverse weather conditions, seasonal variability, crop disease and other contaminants, natural disasters and other natural conditions, including the effects of climate change and water availability, which may adversely affect the amount of variable rent or income from direct operations and/or our tenants' ability to pay fixed or variable rent and thereby have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, and our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

Crops are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, including windstorms, tornadoes, floods, drought, wildfires and temperature extremes, which are common but difficult to predict, and may occur with higher frequency or be even less predictable in the future due to the effects of climate change. Unfavorable growing conditions can reduce both crop yield and quality. Seasonal factors, including supply and consumer demand, may also have an effect on the value of crops grown by our tenants. In extreme cases, entire harvests may be lost in some geographic areas.

In addition, crops are vulnerable to disease and pests. Damages to tenants' crops may vary in severity and effect, depending on the stage of production at the time of infection or infestation, the type of treatment applied and climatic conditions. The costs to control these infestations vary depending on the severity of the damage and the extent of the plantings affected. These infestations can increase the costs and decrease the revenues of our tenants. Tenants may also incur losses from product recalls, fines or litigation due to other contaminants that may cause food borne illness. It is difficult to predict the occurrence or severity of such product recalls, fines or litigation as well as their impact upon our tenants.

We are particularly susceptible to adverse weather conditions (such as windstorms, tornadoes, floods, drought, hail, wildfires and temperature extremes), transportation conditions (including navigation of the Mississippi River), crop disease, pests and other adverse growing conditions in California, Illinois, Colorado and Arkansas, which generate a significant portion of our revenues.

While many of our leases are on a fixed-rent basis that does not change based on the success of the farming operations, we also utilize variable-rent leases pursuant to which the amount of the rent depends on crop yields and prices in regions where such arrangements are prevalent. Adverse weather conditions, seasonal variability, crop disease, pests and contaminants, natural disasters and other natural conditions, including the effects of climate change, could adversely affect the value of production on properties. This could impact our variable rent proceeds and our tenants' ability to continue to meet their obligations to us. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of our properties, our results of operations, financial condition, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The market prices of the crops that our tenants may produce on our agricultural properties have exhibited periods of volatility, which may affect our tenants' ability to pay rent and thereby have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

The value of a crop is affected by many factors that can differ on a yearly basis. The unpredictability of weather and crop yields in the major crop production regions worldwide creates a significant risk of price volatility, which may either increase or decrease the value of the crops that our tenants produce each year. Other material factors adding to the volatility of crop prices are changes in government regulations and policy, fluctuations in global prosperity, fluctuations in foreign trade and export markets, and eruptions of military conflicts or civil unrest. Although rental payments under the majority of our leases typically are not based on the quality or profitability of our tenants' harvests, any of these factors could adversely affect our tenants' ability to meet their obligations to us and our ability to lease or re-lease properties on favorable terms, or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our properties, our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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Adverse changes in government policies related to farming could affect the prices of crops and the profitability of farming operations, which could materially and adversely affect the value of our properties and our results of operations.

There are a number of government programs that directly or indirectly affect the profitability of farm operators. These include marketing, export, renewable fuel and insurance policies and programs. Significant changes to or the elimination of programs and policies could adversely affect crop prices and the profitability of farming operations, which could materially and adversely impact the value of our farms and our ability to lease them on favorable terms, or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities related to acquired properties and properties that we may acquire in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Properties that we have acquired, and properties that we may acquire in the future, may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities (for example, environmental or related liabilities or liabilities related to water usage) for which we may have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the sellers. In general, the representations and warranties provided under the transaction agreements related to the purchase of properties that we acquire may not survive the completion of the transactions. Furthermore, indemnification under such agreements may be limited and subject to various materiality thresholds, a significant deductible or an aggregate cap on losses. As a result, there is no guarantee that we will recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by the sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total amount of costs and expenses that may be incurred with respect to liabilities associated with these properties may exceed our expectations, and we may experience other unanticipated adverse effects, all of which may materially and adversely affect us.

The loss of key management personnel, particularly Paul A. Pittman and Luca Fabbri, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our business strategy and to achieve our investment objectives.

Our future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service and coordination of our senior management team. We can provide no assurances that any of our key personnel will continue their employment with us. In particular, the loss of the services of Mr. Paul A. Pittman, our Executive Chairman of our Board of Directors, or Mr. Luca Fabbri, our President, Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our business strategy and to achieve our investment objectives.

Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on co-venturers' financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

We have entered into joint investments (including our ownership interest in the OZ Fund) and may in the future, co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring noncontrolling interests in or sharing responsibility for developing properties and managing the affairs of a property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. With respect to our ownership interest in the OZ Fund and any similar arrangements that we may enter into in the future, we are not, and in the future may not be, in a position to exercise any decision-making authority regarding the property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Such joint investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not otherwise present with a direct investment in farmland properties, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives, and they may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflicts of interest. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale or financing, because neither we nor the partner(s) or co-venturer(s) would have full control over the partnership or joint venture. In addition, a sale or transfer by us to a third party of our interests in the joint venture may be subject to consent rights or rights of first refusal, in favor of our joint venture partners, which would in each case restrict our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture. Where we are a limited partner or non-managing member in any partnership or limited liability company, if such entity takes or expects to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent

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our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with partners or co-venturers might result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party partners or co-venturers. Our joint ventures may be subject to debt and, during periods of volatile credit markets, the refinancing of such debt may require equity capital calls.

We may fail to realize some or all of the anticipated benefits of our ownership interest in the OZ Fund, our long-term management agreement with the OZ Fund, the acquisition of MWA and the launch of a joint asset management platform with MWA, or those benefits may take longer to realize than expected. We may also encounter significant difficulties in managing the business and operations of OZ Fund and MWA client properties. The future results of our Company will suffer if we do not effectively manage properties on behalf of the OZ Fund and MWA clients.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of our ownership interest in the OZ Fund, our long-term management agreement with the OZ Fund, the acquisition of MWA and the asset management platform within MWA depends, in part, on our ability to successfully manage the business and operations of OZ Fund and MWA client properties. Following the consummation of the long-term management agreement with the OZ Fund and the acquisition of MWA, the number of acres of third-party farmland under our management increased significantly. If we fail to operate these business lines successfully, we may suffer losses.

Furthermore, our ownership interest in the OZ Fund, the acquisition of MWA and our management of OZ Fund and MWA client properties could expose us to unknown or contingent liabilities that were not discovered during the course of due diligence. These liabilities could include exposure to unexpected environmental problems, compliance and regulatory violations, key employee and client retention problems and other problems that could result in significant costs to us. Many of these factors are outside our control, and any one of them could result in increased costs and liabilities, decreases in the amount of expected revenues, earnings and cash flows, and diversion of management's time and energy, which could have a material adverse effect on the business of the OZ Fund, MWA and/or us. All of these factors could negatively impact the asset management fees we expect to earn from the management of OZ Fund and MWA client properties and the returns we anticipate receiving from our ownership interest in the OZ Fund and the acquisition of MWA, all of which could negatively impact the price of our common stock, or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to risks associated with the management of third-party owned farmland and ancillary agricultural business activities and failure to succeed in new markets and these new lines of business may have adverse consequences.

Through our long-term management agreement with the OZ Fund, property management business activity within MWA and our November 2022 purchase of land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro under the John Deere brand, we engage in property management activities on behalf of third-party property owners and lease out new agricultural-related properties, and may continue to pursue similar strategic activities if appropriate opportunities arise. Our historical experience in our existing markets in acquiring, owning and leasing farmland does not ensure that we will be able to operate successfully in new markets or in new lines of business. We may be exposed to a variety of risks when we enter a new market, property management opportunity or ancillary agricultural business activity, including an inability to accurately evaluate local market conditions and a lack of familiarity with local tenants. We may be unsuccessful in managing farmland properties on behalf of third-parties or leasing out agricultural equipment dealerships, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and we may be liable and/or our status as a REIT may be jeopardized if the third-party farmland management or agricultural equipment dealership facilities cause us to fail to comply with various tax or other regulatory matters.

If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, which may adversely affect investor confidence in our Company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. While our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 contained an independent auditor's

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attestation report pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”), we are not required to include such an audit report in this Annual Report. We have identified material weaknesses in the past. While we believe we have remediated all past material weaknesses, we cannot give any assurances that other material weaknesses will not be identified in the future in connection with our compliance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The existence of any material weakness would preclude a conclusion by management and our independent auditors that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting. Our management may be required to devote significant time and expense to remediate any material weaknesses that may be discovered and may not be able to remediate any material weakness in a timely manner. The existence of any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting could also result in errors in our financial statements that could require us to restate our financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, all of which could lead to a decline in the per-share trading price of our common stock. In addition, at the time we no longer qualify as a smaller reporting company, we will be required to include an auditor attestation report pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, which will cause us to incur additional expenses, which may be significant.

Under the FPI Loan Program, we provide loans to third-party farmers and landowners, which exposes us to risks associated with being a lender, including the risk that borrowers default on their obligations to us, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Under the FPI Loan Program, we make loans to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners to provide financing for borrowers’ working capital requirements and operational farming activities, farming infrastructure projects, and for other farming, agricultural and other real estate related purposes. As of December 31, 2024, we have made loans to 14 distinct entities. In certain cases, the entities consist of a single borrower and in other cases the entities are comprised of distinct individuals or business entities that are managed by a single individual or family. The original principal amounts have totaled \$67.3 million over the life of the program. These loans consist of loan agreements which were originally secured by first or second lien mortgage loans secured against farmland or other real estate properties and first liens on crops and insurance proceeds. In many cases, loan security is supplemented with personal guarantees. As of December 31, 2024, the remaining loan balances total \$32.7 million (representing 4% of our total assets as of December 31, 2024), of which \$32.2 million were secured by senior first-lien mortgages and \$0.5 million was secured by a second mortgage. We intend to make similar loans under the FPI Loan Program in the future. Payments on such loans depend on the profitable operation or management of the farmland, farmland-related property, and other real estate securing the loan or the maintenance of any equipment, or other assets securing the loan. The success of the farmland, farm-related property and other real estate, may be adversely affected by many factors outside the control of the borrower, including adverse weather conditions that prevent the planting of a crop or limit crop yields, declines in market prices for agricultural products (both domestically and internationally) and the impact of government regulations (including changes in price supports, subsidies and environmental regulations). In addition, many farms are dependent on a limited number of key individuals whose injury or death may significantly affect the successful operation of the farm. If the cash flow from a farming operation is diminished, the borrower’s ability to repay the loan may be impaired. If a borrower defaults under a loan for which we are the lender, we may attempt to foreclose on the collateral securing the loan, including by acquiring title to the subject property, crops, or equipment, to protect our investment. In response, the defaulting borrower may contest our enforcement of foreclosure or other available remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against our exercise of enforcement or other available remedies, or bring claims against us for lender liability. If a defaulting borrower seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code would preclude us from enforcing foreclosure or other available remedies against the borrower unless relief is first obtained from the court with jurisdiction over the bankruptcy case. In addition, we may be subject to intercreditor agreements that delay, impact, govern or limit our ability to foreclose on a lien securing a loan or otherwise delay or limit our pursuit of our rights and remedies. Any such delay or limit on our ability to pursue our rights or remedies could adversely affect our business, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders. In the event of a foreclosure, we may assume direct ownership of the underlying farm. Even if we successfully foreclose on the collateral securing our mortgage loans, foreclosure-related costs, high loan-to-value ratios or declines in property values could prevent us from realizing the full amount of our mortgage loans, and we could be required to record a valuation allowance for such losses.

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Liability for uninsured or underinsured losses could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and cash flow.

Our properties may be damaged by adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires and tornadoes. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover all damages or losses from these events, or we may view it as not economically prudent to purchase insurance for certain types of losses. Should an uninsured loss occur, we could lose our capital investment or anticipated profits and cash flows from one or more properties. If any such loss is insured, we may be required to pay a significant deductible on any claim for recovery of such a loss prior to our insurer being obligated to reimburse us for the loss, or the amount of the loss may exceed our coverage for the loss, which could have an adverse effect on our cash flow.

We have previously been subject to, and may in the future be subject to, litigation or threatened litigation, which may require us to pay damages and expenses or restrict the operation of our business.

We have previously been subject to, and may be subject in the future, to litigation or threatened litigation, including claims relating to the actions of our tenants, claims brought by stockholders, and otherwise in the ordinary course of business. In particular, we are subject to the risk of complaints by our tenants involving premises liability claims and alleged violations of landlord-tenant laws, which may give rise to litigation or governmental investigations, as well as claims and litigation relating to real estate rights or uses of our properties. Additionally, whether or not any dispute actually proceeds to litigation, we may be required to pay damages or expenses, which may be significant, or involve our agreement with terms that restrict the operation of our business. We generally intend to vigorously defend ourselves; however, we cannot be certain of the ultimate outcomes of pending claims against the Company or of those claims that may arise in the future. Resolution of these types of matters against us may result in our having to pay significant fines, judgments, or settlements, which, if uninsured, or if the fines, judgments, and settlements exceed insured levels, could adversely impact our earnings and cash flows, thereby having an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to pay distributions on, and the per share trading price of, our common stock. Certain litigation or the resolution of certain litigation may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage and could expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and/or adversely impact our ability to attract officers and directors, which could adversely impact our results of operations, cash flows and our ability to pay distributions on, and the value of, our common and preferred stock. For more information about our resolved and ongoing legal proceedings see “Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We may incur significant unrecoverable costs if we are not successful in connection with the litigation we have filed against Sabrepoint.

As described in further detail in “Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, on July 2, 2021, the Company filed a complaint against First Sabrepoint Capital Management, LP, Sabrepoint Capital Partners, LP, Sabrepoint Capital Participation, LP, George Baxter, and Donald Marchiony (collectively, “Sabrepoint”) seeking relief for Sabrepoint’s alleged role in a “short and distort scheme” to profit from an artificial decline in the Company’s stock price stemming from an article posted on Seeking Alpha, which contained numerous false statements about the Company. On December 17, 2021, the Company’s claims against Sabrepoint were dismissed by the court, which granted (i) Sabrepoint’s motion for summary judgment on collateral estoppel grounds, and (ii) motion to dismiss pursuant to the Texas Citizens Participation Act (“TCPA”). On March 21, 2022, after the Company filed a notice signaling an intent to appeal both orders, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth District of Texas (the “Court of Appeals”) entered an order declaring the trial court’s TCPA order “VOID because the motion was denied by operation of law....” Accordingly, the Company narrowed its appeal to the trial court’s grant of summary judgment. On January 26, 2022, Sabrepoint filed a motion for attorney’s fees relating to the defense of that action. The trial court granted the motion for certain fees claimed by Sabrepoint as relating to its pursuit of its TCPA motion, but as noted above, the Court of Appeals subsequently overturned the TCPA order that formed the basis of Sabrepoint’s fee request, mooted the motion and the Court’s order on the same. On June 30, 2023, the Court of Appeals granted the Company’s appeal, determining that the Company’s claims against Sabrepoint are not barred, reversing the trial court and remanding the case for further proceedings on the merits. On October 13, 2023, Sabrepoint filed a Petition for Review with the Texas Supreme Court, requesting the court to review the Court of Appeals’ decision. The Company filed a

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response to the Sabrepoint Petition for Review with the Texas Supreme Court on December 27, 2023. Sabrepoint filed a reply in support of its petition on January 25, 2024, and on February 16, 2024, the court requested a briefing on the merits. On January 16, 2025, the Texas Supreme Court held oral arguments, and Sabrepoint's appeal is now fully briefed and pending a decision by the court. For more information see "Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies" to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We may not be successful in this litigation, in which case we would have incurred significant costs and expenses. Even if we are successful, there can be no assurance that we will be able to recover damages. To the extent that any such adverse effects exceed any benefits we may realize from pursuing this litigation, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may suffer materially.

A cybersecurity incident and other technology disruptions could result in a violation of law or negatively impact our reputation and relationships with our tenants, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition.

Information and security risks have generally increased in recent years due to the rise in new technologies and the increased sophistication and activities of perpetrators of cyber-attacks. We use computers in substantially all aspects of our business operations, and we also use mobile devices and other online activities to connect with our employees and tenants. Such uses give rise to cybersecurity risks, including security breach, espionage, system disruption, theft and inadvertent release of information. We have in the past experienced cyberattacks on our computers and computer networks, and, while none to date have been material, we expect that additional cyberattacks will occur in the future. Our business involves the storage and transmission of numerous classes of sensitive and/or confidential information and intellectual property, including tenants', suppliers' and employees' personally identifiable information and financial and strategic information about us.

If we fail to assess and identify cybersecurity risks associated with our operations, we may become increasingly vulnerable to such risks. Even the most well protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not to be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we and our suppliers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is impossible for us and our suppliers to entirely mitigate this risk. Further, in the future we may be required to expend additional resources to continue to enhance information security measures and/or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. We can provide no assurances that the measures we have implemented to prevent security breaches and cyber incidents will be effective in the event of a cyber-attack.

The theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of sensitive and/or confidential information or intellectual property, or interference with our information technology systems or the technology systems of third-parties on which we rely, could result in business disruption, negative publicity, violation of privacy laws, loss of tenants, potential liability and competitive disadvantage, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on financial condition or results of operations.

For more information on cybersecurity, see "Item 1C. Cybersecurity Disclosure."

Potential liability for environmental matters could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to the risk of liabilities under federal, state and local environmental laws applicable to agricultural properties, including those related to wetlands, groundwater and water runoff. Some of these laws could subject us to:

- responsibility and liability for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released on our properties, generally without regard to our knowledge of or responsibility for the presence of the contaminants;
- liability for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous substances or chemical releases at disposal facilities for persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of these substances; and
- potential liability for claims by third parties for damages resulting from environmental contaminants.

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Environmental site assessments were not conducted on all the farms in our portfolio and we do not expect to conduct environment site assessments on all farms we acquire in the future. Our costs of investigation, remediation or removal of hazardous substances may be substantial. In addition, the presence of hazardous substances on one of our properties, or the failure to properly remediate a contaminated property, could adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the property or to borrow using the property as collateral. We may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the property. Additionally, we could become subject to new, stricter environmental regulations, which could diminish the utility of our properties and have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be required to permit the owners of certain third-party access rights on our properties to enter and occupy parts of the properties, including owners of mineral rights and power generation and transportation infrastructure, which could materially and adversely impact the rental value of our properties.

Although we own the surface rights to our farms and expect to own the surface rights to properties that we acquire in the future, other persons or entities may own third-party access rights on our properties based upon their ownership of certain minerals, power generation and transportation infrastructure or similar property rights. Some of these third-party access rights, such as those related to oil, water or natural gas may be located under the surfaces of these properties, while others, particularly those third-party access rights related to power generation and transportation infrastructure such as wind turbines or oil pipelines, may be located on or above the surfaces of these properties. For example, in connection with our acquisition of a group of farms in Colorado and Kansas, the seller retained 50% of the mineral rights related to the farm. Currently there is no mineral development or significant power generation and transportation infrastructure on the farms in our portfolio other than on properties for which we own the rights, but we can provide no assurances that third parties will not assert claims for mineral rights, third-party access rights related to power generation and transportation infrastructure and other related property rights on the farms in our portfolio or that farmland that we acquire in the future will not be subject to these third-party access rights. To the extent that third parties have third-party rights on farmland that we currently own or acquire in the future, we expect that we would be required to permit third parties to enter our properties for the purpose of such activities as drilling and operating oil or gas wells, operating and maintaining oil pipelines and operating and maintaining wind turbines on the premises. We may also be required to set aside a reasonable portion of the surface area of our properties to accommodate these operations. The devotion of a portion of our properties to these operations would reduce the amount of the surface available for farming or farm-related uses. Such activities might also disrupt the productivity of the farmland or property related to farming or increase the risk of environmental liabilities, any of which could adversely impact the rents that we receive from leasing these properties.

We are subject to risks associated with public health crises, such as pandemics and epidemics which may have a material adverse effect on our business. The nature and extent of future impacts are highly uncertain and unpredictable.

We are subject to risks associated with public health crises, such as pandemics and epidemics. Our rental revenue and operating results depend significantly on the ability of our tenants to meet their rent and other obligations to us. If the impacts of a future public health crisis continue for an extended period of time, we expect that certain tenants may experience financial distress, which could result in late payments, requests for rental relief, business closures, rent concessions or other accommodations, as applicable. In some cases, we may have to restructure tenants' long-term rent obligations and may not be able to do so on terms that are as favorable to us as those currently in place.

The scope and duration of any future public health crisis, including the potential emergence of new variants of the COVID-19 virus, the pace at which government restrictions are imposed and lifted, the scope of additional actions taken to mitigate the spread of disease, global vaccination and booster rates, the speed and extent to which global markets and utilization rates for our products fully recover from the disruptions caused by such a public health crisis, and the impact of these factors on our business, financial condition and results of operations, will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence.

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To the extent public health crises adversely affect our operations and global economic conditions more generally, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described herein.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Conflicts of interest may exist or could arise in the future between the interests of our stockholders and the interests of holders of units in our Operating Partnership, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

Although holders of our Common units do not have voting rights or the power to direct the Company's affairs, there could be potential conflicts, conflicts of interest may exist or could arise in the future as a result of the relationships between us and our affiliates, on the one hand, and our Operating Partnership or any partner thereof.

Our directors and officers have duties to our company under Maryland law in connection with their management of our Company. At the same time, our wholly owned subsidiary, Farmland Partners OP GP, LLC, as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, has fiduciary duties and obligations to our Operating Partnership and its limited partners under Delaware law and the partnership agreement in connection with the management of our Operating Partnership. The general partner's fiduciary duties and obligations as the general partner of our Operating Partnership may come into conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to our Company. These conflicts of interest could lead to decisions that are not in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

Unless otherwise provided for in a partnership agreement, Delaware law generally requires a general partner of a Delaware limited partnership to adhere to fiduciary duty standards under which it owes its limited partners the highest duties of good faith, fairness and loyalty and which generally prohibit such general partner from taking any action or engaging in any transaction as to which it has a conflict of interest. The partnership agreement provides that, in the event of a conflict between the interests of the limited partners of our Operating Partnership, on the one hand, and the separate interests of our stockholders, on the other hand, the general partner, in its capacity as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, shall act in the interests of our stockholders and is under no obligation to consider the separate interests of the limited partners of our Operating Partnership in deciding whether to cause our Operating Partnership to take or not to take any actions. The partnership agreement further provides that any decisions or actions not taken by the general partner in accordance with the partnership agreement will not violate any duties, including the duty of loyalty, that the general partner, in its capacity as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, owes to our Operating Partnership and its partners.

Additionally, the partnership agreement provides that the general partner will not be liable to our Operating Partnership or any partner for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived by our Operating Partnership or any limited partner unless the general partner acted in bad faith and the act or omission was material to the matter giving rise to the loss, liability or benefit not derived. Our Operating Partnership must indemnify the general partner, us, our directors and officers, officers of our Operating Partnership and others designated by the general partner from and against any and all claims that relate to the operations of our Operating Partnership, unless (1) an act or omission of the indemnified person was material to the matter giving rise to the action and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (2) the indemnified person actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (3) in the case of a criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. Our Operating Partnership must also pay or reimburse the reasonable expenses of any such person upon its receipt of a written affirmation of the person's good faith belief that the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification has been met and a written undertaking to repay any amounts paid or advanced if it is ultimately determined that the person did not meet the standard of conduct for indemnification. Our Operating Partnership will not indemnify or advance funds to any person with respect to any action initiated by the person seeking indemnification without our approval (except for any proceeding brought to enforce such person's right to indemnification under the partnership agreement) or if the person is found to be liable to our Operating Partnership on any portion of any claim in the action. No reported decision of a Delaware appellate court has interpreted provisions similar to the provisions of the partnership agreement that modify and reduce our fiduciary duties or obligations as the sole member of the general partner or reduce or eliminate our liability for money damages to our Operating Partnership and its partners, and we have not obtained an opinion of counsel as to the enforceability of the provisions set forth in the partnership

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agreement that purport to modify or reduce the fiduciary duties that would be in effect were it not for the partnership agreement.

Our charter contains certain provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of our stock that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests.

Our charter contains certain ownership limits with respect to our stock. Our charter, among other restrictions, prohibits the beneficial or constructive ownership by any person of more than 9.8% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our stock, excluding any shares that are not treated as outstanding for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our Board of Directors, in its sole and absolute discretion, may exempt a person, prospectively or retroactively, from this ownership limit if certain conditions are satisfied. This ownership limit as well as other restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock in our charter may:

- discourage a tender offer or other transactions or a change in management or of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests; and
- result in the transfer of shares acquired in excess of the restrictions to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and, as a result, the forfeiture by the acquirer of certain of the benefits of owning the additional shares.

We could increase the number of authorized shares of stock, classify and reclassify unissued stock and issue stock without stockholder approval, which may delay, defer or prevent a transaction that our stockholders believe to be in their best interests.

Our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, has the power under our charter to amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we are authorized to issue. In addition, under our charter, our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, has the power to authorize us to issue authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock into one or more classes or series of stock and set the preference, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption for such newly classified or reclassified shares. As a result, we may issue series or classes of common stock or preferred stock with preferences, dividends, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, that are senior to, or otherwise conflict with, the rights of holders of our common stock. Although our Board of Directors has no such intention at the present time, it could establish a class or series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control, which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (the “MGCL”) may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under certain circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

- “business combination” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested stockholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting stock or any affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding stock) or an affiliate thereof for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder and thereafter impose fair price and/or supermajority voting requirements on these combinations; and
- “control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our Company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy, entitle

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the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of issued and outstanding “control shares”) have no voting rights with respect to their control shares except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

By resolution of our Board of Directors, we have opted out of the business combination provisions of the MGCL and provided that any business combination between us and any other person is exempt from the business combination provisions of the MGCL, provided that the business combination is first approved by our Board of Directors (including a majority of directors who are not affiliates or associates of such persons). In addition, pursuant to a provision in our bylaws, we have opted out of the control share provisions of the MGCL. However, our Board of Directors may by resolution elect to opt in to the business combination provisions of the MGCL and we may, by amendment to our bylaws, opt in to the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future.

Additionally, certain provisions of the MGCL permit our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or our bylaws, to implement takeover defenses, some of which (for example, a classified board) we do not currently employ. These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for our Company or of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of our Company under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-current market price. Our charter contains a provision whereby we elect to be subject to the provisions of Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL relating to the filling of vacancies on our Board of Directors.

Our charter, our bylaws and Maryland law also contain other provisions, including the provisions of our charter on removal of directors and the advance notice provisions of our bylaws, that may delay, defer, or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Certain provisions in the partnership agreement may delay or prevent unsolicited acquisitions of us.

Provisions in the partnership agreement may delay, or make more difficult, unsolicited acquisitions of us or changes of our control. These provisions could discourage third parties from making proposals involving an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control, although some of our stockholders might consider such proposals, if made, desirable. These provisions include, among others:

- redemption rights;
- a requirement that the general partner may not be removed as the general partner of our Operating Partnership without our consent;
- transfer restrictions on Common units;
- our ability, as general partner, in some cases, to amend the partnership agreement and to cause our Operating Partnership to issue units with terms that could delay, defer or prevent a merger or other change of control of us or our Operating Partnership without the consent of the limited partners; and
- the right of the limited partners to consent to direct or indirect transfers of the general partnership interest, including as a result of a merger or a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, in the event that such transfer requires approval by our common stockholders.

Our Board of Directors may change our strategies, policies and procedures without stockholder approval.

Our investment, financing, leverage and distribution policies, and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, capitalization and operations, are determined exclusively by our Board of Directors, and may be amended or revised at any time by our Board of Directors without notice to or a vote of our stockholders. This could result in us conducting operational matters, making investments or pursuing different business or growth strategies than those contemplated in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Further, our charter and bylaws do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness, funded or otherwise, that we may incur. Our Board of Directors may alter or eliminate our current policy on borrowing at any time without stockholder approval. If this policy changed, we could become more highly leveraged

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which could result in an increase in our debt service. Higher leverage also increases the risk of default on our obligations. In addition, a change in our investment policies, including the manner in which we allocate our resources across our portfolio or the types of assets in which we seek to invest, may increase our exposure to interest rate risk, real estate market fluctuations and liquidity risk. Changes to our policies with regards to the foregoing could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited, which could limit your recourse in the event that we take certain actions which are not in our stockholders' best interests.

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner that he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Under the MGCL, directors are presumed to have acted with this standard of care. As permitted by Maryland law, our charter eliminates the liability of our directors and officers to us and our stockholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

- actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
- active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action adjudicated.

Our charter and bylaws obligate us to indemnify each present and former director or officer, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service to us. In addition, we may be obligated to advance the defense costs incurred by our directors and officers. We also have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors granting them express indemnification rights. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist absent the current provisions in our charter, bylaws and indemnification agreements or that might exist for other public companies.

Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for our stockholders to effect changes to our management.

Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for our stockholders to effect changes to our senior management and may prevent a change in control of our Company that is in the best interests of our stockholders. Our charter provides that a director may only be removed for cause upon the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. Vacancies may be filled only by a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum. These requirements make it more difficult to change our senior management by removing and replacing directors and may prevent a change in control of our Company that is in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our Operating Partnership may issue additional Common units or one or more classes of preferred units to third parties without the consent of our stockholders, which would reduce our ownership percentage in our Operating Partnership and could have a dilutive effect on the amount of distributions made to us by our Operating Partnership and, therefore, the amount of distributions we can make to our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2024, we owned approximately 97.5% of the outstanding Common units in our Operating Partnership (on a fully diluted basis). Since our initial public offering, we have issued a total of 8.0 million Common units and a total of 117,000 Series A preferred units as consideration in connection with our acquisition of properties, and we may issue additional Common units and Series A preferred units of one or more classes in connection with our acquisition of properties, as compensation or otherwise. Such issuances would reduce our ownership percentage in our Operating Partnership and could affect the amount of distributions made to us by our Operating Partnership and, therefore, the amount of distributions we can make to our stockholders. Our common stockholders do not have any voting rights with respect to any such issuances or other partnership level activities of our Operating Partnership.

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Certain aspects of our Series A preferred units may limit our ability to make distributions to our common stockholders.

The distribution rate on our Series A preferred units is fixed, and no distributions can be paid to our common stockholders unless we have paid all cumulative dividends on our Series A preferred units. The distribution preference of our Series A preferred units could materially and adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to our common stockholders.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks

Failure to maintain qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes would subject us to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, which would substantially reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes beginning with our short taxable year ended December 31, 2014. To maintain qualification as a REIT, we must meet various requirements set forth in the Code concerning, among other things, the ownership of our outstanding stock, the nature of our assets, the sources of our income and the amount of our distributions. The REIT qualification requirements are extremely complex, and interpretations of the U.S. federal income tax laws governing qualification as a REIT are limited. We believe that our current organization and method of operation will enable us to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, at any time, new laws, interpretations or court decisions may change the U.S. federal tax laws relating to, or the U.S. federal income tax consequences of, qualification as a REIT. It is possible that future economic, market, legal, tax or other considerations may cause our Board of Directors to determine that it is not in our best interest to qualify as a REIT and to revoke our REIT election, which it may do without stockholder approval.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. In addition, distributions would no longer qualify for the dividends paid deduction, which would result in an increase in our tax liabilities. If this occurs, we might be required to borrow funds or liquidate some investments in order to pay the applicable tax. Losing our REIT status would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution because of the additional tax liability. Additionally, we would no longer be required to make distributions under the Code.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and would substantially reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

To qualify as a REIT and to avoid the payment of U.S. federal income and excise taxes, we may be forced to borrow funds, use proceeds from the issuance of securities, pay taxable dividends of our stock or debt securities or sell assets to make distributions, which may result in our distributing amounts that may otherwise be used for our operations.

To obtain the favorable tax treatment accorded to REITs, we normally are required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding net capital gains. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our undistributed taxable income and net capital gain and to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on any amount by which distributions we pay with respect to any calendar year are less than the sum of (1) 85% of our ordinary income, (2) 95% of our capital gain net income and (3) 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. These requirements could cause us to distribute amounts that otherwise would be spent on acquisitions of properties and it is possible that we might be required to borrow funds, use proceeds from the issuance of securities, or sell assets in order to distribute enough of our taxable income to maintain our qualification as a REIT and to avoid the payment of U.S. federal income and excise taxes.

Future sales of properties may result in penalty taxes or may be made through TRSs, each of which would diminish the return to you.

It is possible that one or more sales of our properties may be “prohibited transactions” under provisions of the Code. If we are deemed to have engaged in a “prohibited transaction” (i.e., we sell a property held by us primarily for sale in the ordinary course of our trade or business), all income that we derive from such sale would be subject to a 100% tax. The Code sets forth a safe harbor for REITs that wish to sell property without risking the imposition of the 100% tax. A

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principal requirement of the safe harbor is that the REIT must hold the applicable property for not less than two years prior to its sale for the production of rental income. It is entirely possible that a future sale of one or more of our properties will not fall within the prohibited transaction safe harbor.

If we acquire a property that we anticipate will not fall within the safe harbor from the 100% penalty tax upon disposition, we may acquire such property through a TRS in order to avoid the possibility that the sale of such property will be a prohibited transaction and subject to the 100% penalty tax. If we already own such a property directly or indirectly through an entity other than a TRS, we may contribute the property to a TRS. Though a sale of such property by a TRS likely would mitigate the risk of incurring a 100% penalty tax, the TRS itself would be subject to regular corporate income tax at the U.S. federal, state and local levels on the gain recognized on the sale of the property as well as any income earned while the property is operated by the TRS. Such tax would diminish the amount of proceeds from the sale of such property ultimately distributable to our stockholders. Our ability to use TRSs in the foregoing manner is subject to limitation. Among other things, the value of our securities in TRSs may not exceed 20% of the value of our assets and dividends from our TRSs, when aggregated with all other non-real estate income with respect to any one year, generally may not exceed 25% of our gross income with respect to such year. No assurances can be provided that we would be able to successfully avoid the 100% penalty tax through the use of TRSs.

In certain circumstances, we may be subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes as a REIT, which would reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes or state taxes. As discussed above, net income from a “prohibited transaction” will be subject to a 100% penalty tax and built-in gain recognized on the taxable disposition of assets acquired from C corporations in certain non-taxable transactions will be subject to tax at the highest applicable U.S. federal corporate income tax rate. To the extent we satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to REITs, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on our undistributed income. We may not be able to make sufficient distributions to avoid excise taxes applicable to REITs. We may also decide to retain capital gains we earn from the sale or other disposition of our properties and pay income tax directly on such income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, our stockholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of such tax liability. We may also be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property, either directly or at the level of the companies through which we indirectly own our assets. Any U.S. federal or state taxes we pay will reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

The ability of our Board of Directors to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT qualification without stockholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders.

Our charter provides that our Board of Directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to qualify as a REIT, we would become subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates and would no longer be required to distribute most of our taxable income to our stockholders, which may have adverse consequences on our total return to our stockholders.

If our Operating Partnership were classified as a “publicly traded partnership” taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would fail to qualify as a REIT and would suffer other adverse tax consequences.

We intend for our Operating Partnership to be treated as a “partnership” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to successfully assert our Operating Partnership was “publicly traded,” our Operating Partnership could be taxable as a corporation if less than 90% of its gross income consisted of certain qualifying passive income. In such event, we likely would fail to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the resulting corporate income tax burden would reduce the amount of distributions that our Operating Partnership could make to us. This would substantially reduce the cash available to pay distributions to our stockholders.

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Complying with the REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities or sell properties earlier or later than we wish.

To maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of shares of our stock. We may be required to make distributions to our stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution, or we may be required to forego or liquidate otherwise attractive investments in order to comply with the REIT tests. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

You may be restricted from acquiring or transferring certain amounts of our common stock.

Certain provisions of the Code and the stock ownership limits in our charter may inhibit market activity in our capital stock and restrict our business combination opportunities. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Code, may not own, beneficially or constructively, more than 50% in value of our issued and outstanding stock at any time during the last half of a taxable year. Attribution rules in the Code determine if any individual or entity beneficially or constructively owns our capital stock under this requirement. Additionally, at least 100 persons must beneficially own our capital stock during at least 335 days of a taxable year. To help ensure that we meet these tests, our charter restricts the acquisition and ownership of shares of our stock.

Our charter, with certain exceptions, authorizes our Board of Directors to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Unless exempted by our Board of Directors, our charter prohibits any person from beneficially or constructively owning more than 9.8% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our capital stock. Our Board of Directors may not grant an exemption from these restrictions to any proposed transferee whose ownership in excess of such ownership limit would result in our failing to qualify as a REIT.

Dividends paid by REITs generally do not qualify for the favorable tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income paid to U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates currently is 20%. Dividends paid by REITs generally are not eligible for such reduced tax rate. Instead, our ordinary dividends generally are taxed at the higher tax rates applicable to ordinary income, the current maximum rate of which is 37%. Although the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income do not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends paid by REITs, such favorable tax rates could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common stock. However, for taxable years prior to 2026, individual stockholders are generally allowed to deduct 20% of the aggregate amount of ordinary dividends distributed by us, subject to certain limitations, which would reduce the maximum marginal effective federal income tax rate for individuals on the receipt of such ordinary dividends to 29.6%.

Changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws, including the enactment of certain tax reform measures, could have an adverse impact on our business and financial results.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made to the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to investments in real estate and REITs. There can be no assurance that future changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws or regulatory changes will not be proposed or enacted that could impact our business and financial results. The REIT rules are regularly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Department, which may result in revisions to regulations and interpretations in addition to statutory changes. If enacted, certain of such changes could have an adverse impact on our business and financial results. In addition, various provisions of the Code are set to expire at the end of 2025, including the 20% deduction described above and other provisions that are favorable to REITs and their shareholders.

We cannot predict whether, when or to what extent any new U.S. federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will impact the real estate investment industry or REITs, including whether various favorable U.S. federal tax laws

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will be extended. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the effect of potential future changes to the federal tax laws on an investment in our shares.

Risks Related to the Market for Our Capital Stock

We may be unable to make distributions at expected levels, which could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

We intend to continue to pay regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders. However, we significantly reduced the amount of distributions on our common stock beginning in the third quarter of 2018, and we may be required to reduce our distributions further in the future. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be based upon, among other factors, our historical and projected results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and liquidity, maintenance of our REIT qualification and other tax considerations, capital expenditure and other expense obligations, debt covenants, contractual prohibitions or other limitations and applicable law and such other matters as our Board of Directors may deem relevant from time to time. If sufficient cash is not available for distribution from our operations, we may have to fund distributions from working capital, borrow to provide funds for such distributions, or reduce the amount of such distributions. To the extent we borrow to fund distributions, our future interest costs would increase, thereby reducing our earnings and cash available for distribution from what they otherwise would have been. If cash available for distribution generated by our assets is less than our current estimate, or if such cash available for distribution decreases in future periods from expected levels, our inability to make the expected distributions could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

Elevated market interest rates may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

One of the factors that investors may consider in deciding whether to buy or sell our common stock is our distribution yield, which is our distribution rate as a percentage of the share price of our common stock, relative to market interest rates. The Federal Reserve maintained elevated benchmark interest rates during 2022 and 2023 to help curb inflation. In September, November and December 2024, the Federal Reserve lowered benchmark interest rates, and has signaled the possibility of future rate cuts. However, interest rates remain high and there can be no certainty as to the occurrence, timing, or magnitude of future rate cuts by the Federal Reserve. If market interest rates continue to stay elevated or increase, prospective investors may desire a higher distribution yield on our common stock or may seek securities paying higher dividends or interest. The market price of our common stock is driven partly by the earnings that we derive from rental income with respect to our properties and our related distributions to stockholders, and also from the current market value of the properties themselves. As a result, interest rate fluctuations and capital market conditions are likely to affect the market price of our common stock and such effects could be significant.

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be highly volatile and low, respectively.

The stock markets, including the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), on which our common stock is listed, historically have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. As a result, the market price of our common stock is likely to be similarly volatile, and investors in our common stock may experience a decrease in the value of their shares, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. The price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a number of factors, including those listed in this “Risk Factors” section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and others such as:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly results of operations or dividends;
- changes in our funds from operations or earnings estimates;
- changes in government regulations or policies affecting our business or the farming business;
- publication of research reports about us or the real estate or farming industries;
- sustained decreases in agricultural commodity and crop prices;
- increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our common stock to demand a higher yield;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any additional debt we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;

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- actions by institutional stockholders;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- the realization of any of the other risk factors presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K;
- the extent of investor interest in our securities;
- the general reputation of REITs and the attractiveness of our equity securities in comparison to other equity securities, including securities issued by other real estate-based companies;
- our underlying asset value;
- investor confidence in the stock and bond markets generally;
- changes in tax laws;
- future equity issuances;
- failure to meet earnings estimates;
- failure to meet and maintain REIT qualifications and requirements;
- low trading volume of our common stock; and
- general market and economic conditions, including conditions that are outside of our control, such as the impact of public health and safety concerns.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the price of their common stock. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on us, including our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock is subject to trading risks created by the spread of false information and manipulative trading.

Our common stock is widely traded and held by a diverse group of investors, including retail investors, and these investors are subject to the influence of information provided by third party investor websites and independent authors distributing information on the internet. This information is often widely distributed, in some cases anonymously, including through platforms that mainly serve as hosts seeking advertising revenue. These sites and internet distribution strategies create opportunities for individuals to pursue both "pump and dump" and "short and distort" strategies. We believe that many of these websites have little or no requirements for authors to have professional qualifications. While these sites sometimes require disclosure of stock positions by authors, as far as we are aware these sites do not audit the accuracy of such conflict of interest disclosures. In addition, we believe that many of these websites have few or lax editorial standards, and thin or non-existent editorial staffs. Despite our best efforts, we may not be able to obtain corrections to information provided on these websites about our Company, and any corrections that are obtained may not be achieved prior to the majority of audience impressions being formed for a given article. These conditions create volatility and risk for holders of our common stock and should be considered by investors. While we have sought to engage regulators to address activities that we believe are intentionally misleading, we can make no guarantees that regulatory authorities will take action on these types of activities, and we cannot guarantee that any action taken by regulators or legislators will timely address damage done by the activities of these websites and authors.

The number of shares of our common stock available for future issuance or sale may have adverse effects on the market price of our common stock.

As of December 31, 2024, approximately 45.9 million shares of our common stock were outstanding. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, other than the Common units held by us, approximately 1.2 million Common units in our Operating Partnership were outstanding, 1.2 million of which currently may be tendered for redemption by the holders, for cash, or at our option, for shares of our common stock, on a one-for-one basis. We have registered the issuance of 1.2 million of the shares issuable upon redemption of Common units, and we intend to register the issuance of additional shares that may be issued upon redemption of Common units so that such shares will be freely tradable under the securities laws.

We cannot predict whether future issuances or sales of shares of our common stock or the availability of shares for resale in the open market will decrease the per share trading price per share of our common stock. The per share trading price of our common stock may decline significantly when we register the shares of our common stock issuable upon redemption of outstanding Common units.

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Future offerings of debt, which would be senior to our common stock and any outstanding preferred equity securities upon liquidation, which may be senior to our common stock for purposes of dividend distributions or upon liquidation, and Common units in connection with future acquisitions may materially adversely affect us, including the per share trading price of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities (or causing our Operating Partnership to issue debt securities), including medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes or series of preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities, shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will be entitled to receive payments prior to distributions to the holders of our common stock. Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock and may result in dilution to owners of our common stock. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. Any future series of preferred stock could have a preference on liquidating distributions and a preference on dividend payments that could limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk that our future offerings could reduce the per share trading price of our common stock and dilute their interest in us. In addition, the issuance of Common units in connection with future acquisitions and the redemption of such Common units for common stock may be dilutive to our stockholders and could have an adverse effect on the per share trading price of our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

The Company assesses cybersecurity risk and exposure on an ongoing basis and implements tools that are commensurate with the risks that the Company faces. In light of the Company's relatively small size and personnel, it relies heavily on reputable third-party vendors to mitigate key cybersecurity risks and exposures. While the nature of the Company's business and the data it processes inherently limit the Company's exposure to cybersecurity risk, the Company has implemented and maintains controls, policies, procedures and safeguards to maintain and protect confidential information as well as the integrity, continuous operation, redundancy and security of all information technology systems and data used in connection with the Company's business. The Company generally approaches cybersecurity threats through a comprehensive approach, with the specific goals of: (i) identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats to the Company; (ii) preserving the confidentiality, security and availability of the information that we collect and store to use in our business; (iii) protecting the Company's intellectual property; (iv) maintaining the confidence of our customers, clients and business partners; and (v) providing appropriate public disclosure of cybersecurity risks and incidents when required.

Risk Management and Strategy

Consistent with overall risk management policies and practices, the Company's cybersecurity program focuses on the following areas:

- **Vigilance:** The Company employs tools to identify, prevent and mitigate cybersecurity threats and respond to cybersecurity incidents in accordance with our internal cybersecurity policies and controls.
- **Systems Safeguards:** The Company and its third party vendors deploy systems safeguards that are designed to protect the Company's information systems from cybersecurity threats, including firewalls, intrusion prevention and detection systems, anti-malware functionality and access controls, which are evaluated and improved on an ongoing basis.

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- **Third-Party Risk Management:** The Company ensures that all third party vendors that process or have access to sensitive information have appropriate cybersecurity risk controls in place.
- **Training:** The Company communicates regularly with employees to increase awareness around phishing and spoofing attempts and other cybersecurity schemes. Employees are encouraged to report suspicious emails or incidents to the General Counsel or the President and Chief Executive Officer.
- **Incident Response Policies:** The Company has established and maintains incident response policies that address the Company's response to a cybersecurity incident.
- **Communication, Coordination and Disclosure:** The Company promotes awareness and surveillance over cybersecurity risk at all levels of the organization, including staff, senior management and our Board of Directors.

Governance

Our Board of Directors oversees the management of risks from cybersecurity threats, including the policies, standards, processes and practices that the Company's management implements to address risks from cybersecurity threats. Our Board of Directors receives presentations on cybersecurity issues and developments as needed. Our Board of Directors also will receive prompt and timely information regarding any cybersecurity incident that meets established reporting materiality thresholds, as well as ongoing updates regarding such incident until it has been addressed. The Company evaluates the materiality of a cybersecurity incident based on the overall impact of the event, which depends on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the financial impact of the incident and the type of information involved. At least once each year, our Board of Directors discusses the Company's approach to cybersecurity risk management with the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and General Counsel.

The Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Luca Fabbri, is the member of the Company's management that is principally responsible for overseeing the Company's cybersecurity risk management program and incident reporting, in partnership with other business leaders across the Company. In the event there is a material cybersecurity breach or incident, Mr. Fabbri works in coordination with the Company's General Counsel, Christine Garrison, to assess and respond, including by reporting the breach or incident to our Board of Directors and/or applicable regulatory authorities, as necessary or required. Mr. Fabbri has a high level of exposure to cybersecurity oversight through his current and previous work in the technology sector. Mr. Fabbri has served in various roles in information technology and information security for over 30 years, including serving as a consultant with Elk Creek Ventures Inc. from 2003 to 2012, through which he provided consulting services in technology, and serving as co-founder and vice president of engineering of Co3 Systems Inc., an enterprise software company in the cybersecurity space that is now part of IBM, from 2010 to 2011. Mr. Fabbri also co-founded a software company called HomeSphere, for which he served as senior vice president and chief financial officer from 2000 to 2002, and currently serves on the board of directors of Basil Systems Inc., a healthcare software company. Mr. Fabbri, Ms. Garrison and the Company's Chief Financial Officer each hold degrees in their respective fields, and each have over 15 years of experience with managing risks at the Company and in environments similar to the Company's, including risks arising from cybersecurity threats.

Mr. Fabbri, in coordination with our Board of Directors, works collaboratively across the Company to implement a program designed to protect the Company's information systems from cybersecurity threats and to promptly respond to any cybersecurity incidents. Mr. Fabbri and Ms. Garrison monitor the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents in real time, and report such incidents to our Board of Directors and applicable regulatory authorities when appropriate.

The Company has in the past experienced cyberattacks on its computer networks and, although none to date have been material, the Company expects that additional cyberattacks will occur in the future. Cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, have not materially affected and are not reasonably likely to affect the Company, including its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition.

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Item 2. Properties

The information set forth under the caption “Our Properties” in Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

For information regarding legal proceedings as of December 31, 2024, see “Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies” to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market For Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

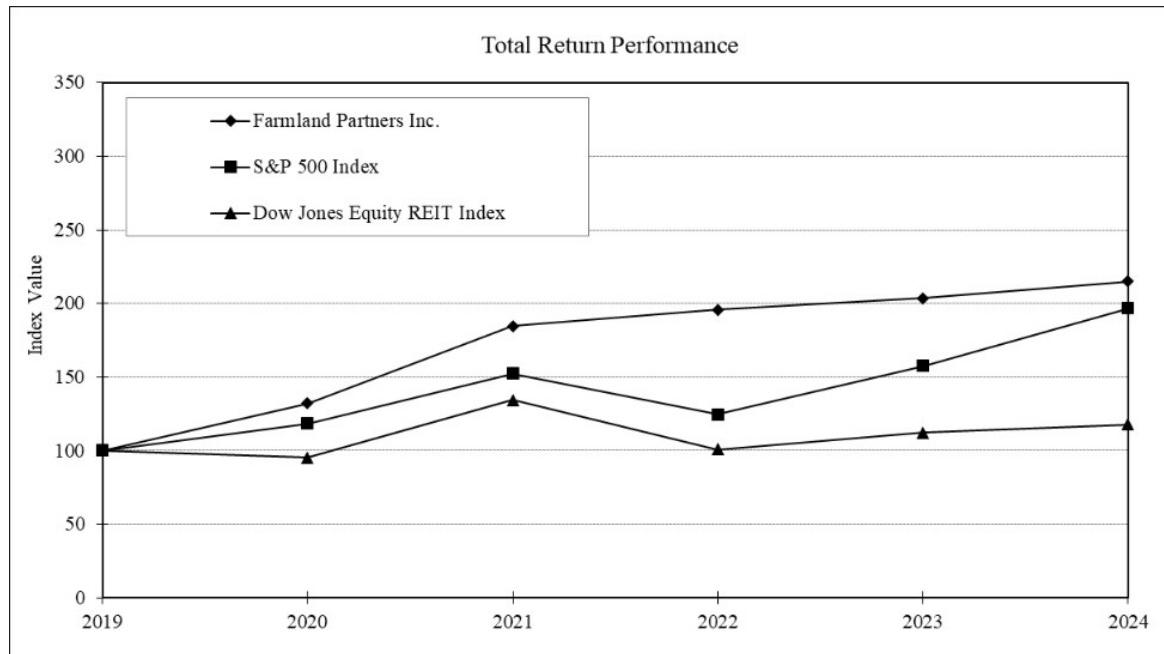
Market Information

Our common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol “FPI.”

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Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the total stockholder return of our common stock (assuming reinvestment of dividends) against the cumulative returns of the Standard & Poor's Corporation Composite 500 Index and the Dow Jones Equity All REIT Index for the past five years. Our common stock began trading on the NYSE on September 8, 2015 and was previously traded on the NYSE MKT following our initial public offering on April 19, 2014.



Distribution Information

Since our initial quarter as a publicly traded REIT, we have made regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders. We intend to continue to declare quarterly distributions, but we cannot provide any assurance as to the amount or timing of future distributions.

Our ability to make distributions in the future will depend upon our actual results of operations and earnings, economic conditions and other factors that could differ materially from our current expectations, including the impact of ongoing litigation. Our actual results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenue we receive from our properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations and unanticipated expenditures. For more information regarding risk factors that could materially adversely affect our actual results of operations, see "Risk Factors." Any future distributions will be authorized by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion out of funds legally available therefor and will be dependent upon a number of factors, including restrictions under applicable law, the capital requirements of our Company and the distribution requirements necessary to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT. We may be required to fund distributions from working capital or borrow to provide funds for such distributions, or we may choose to make a portion of the required distributions in the form of a taxable stock dividend to preserve our cash balance or reduce our distribution. No distributions can be paid on our common stock.

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unless we have paid all cumulative dividends on our Series A preferred units. The distribution preference of our Series A preferred units could limit our ability to make distributions to the holders of our common stock.

Holders of our Series A preferred units are entitled to receive cash distributions at a rate of 3.00% per annum on the \$1,000 liquidation preference of the Series A preferred units, which is payable annually in arrears on January 15 of each year. See “Risk Factors — Certain aspects of our Series A preferred units may limit our ability to make distributions to our common stockholders.”

In order to maintain qualification as a REIT, we must distribute to our stockholders, on an annual basis, at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains. In addition, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income (including net capital gains) and will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount by which our distributions in any calendar year are less than a minimum amount specified under applicable U.S. federal income tax laws. We intend to distribute our net income to our stockholders in a manner intended to satisfy the REIT 90% distribution requirement and to avoid any U.S. federal income tax liability on our income and the 4% nondeductible excise tax. We anticipate that our estimated cash available for distribution will exceed the annual distribution requirements applicable to REITs. However, under some circumstances, we may be required to use cash reserves, incur debt or liquidate assets at rates or times that we regard as unfavorable or make a taxable distribution of our shares in order to satisfy the REIT 90% distribution requirement and to avoid U.S. federal income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax.

We anticipate that, from time to time, our distributions will exceed our then current and accumulated earnings and profits for the relevant taxable year, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, due to non-cash expenses such as certain stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization. Therefore, a portion of our distributions may represent a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The extent to which our distributions exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits may vary substantially from year to year. To the extent a distribution is treated as a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it will reduce a stockholder's adjusted tax basis in the holder's shares and, to the extent it exceeds the holder's adjusted tax basis, will be treated as gain resulting from a sale or exchange of such shares. As a result, the gain (or loss) recognized on a sale of that common stock or upon our liquidation would be increased (or decreased) accordingly.

Stockholder Information

As of February 14, 2025, there were approximately 44 direct holders of record of our common stock. However, because many shares of our common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we believe there are substantially more beneficial holders of our common stock than record holders. As of February 14, 2025, there were approximately 11 holders (other than our Company) of our Common units. Our Common units are redeemable for cash or, at our election, for shares of our common stock, on a one-for-one basis. As of February 14, 2025, there were five holders of our Series A preferred units.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Share Repurchase Program

On March 15, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase up to \$25.0 million in shares of our common stock. Repurchases under this program may be made from time to time, in amounts and prices as we deem appropriate. Repurchases may be made in open market or privately negotiated transactions in compliance with Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act, subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements, trading restrictions under our insider trading policy and other relevant factors. This share repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and it may be modified or suspended at any time at our discretion. We expect to fund repurchases under the program using cash on our balance sheet. On August 1, 2018, our Board of Directors increased the authority under the share repurchase to \$38.5 million. On November 7, 2019, our Board of Directors approved an additional \$50 million under the share repurchase program. On May 3, 2023, our Board of Directors approved a \$75.0 million increase. On November 1, 2023, our Board of Directors approved a \$40.0 million increase in the total authorization

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available under the program, increasing the total availability under the share repurchase program to approximately \$85.0 million as of such date. Our repurchase activity for the three months ended December 31, 2024 under the share repurchase program is presented in the following table. As of December 31, 2024, we had \$55.8 million of availability under the program.

<i>(in thousands except per share amounts)</i>	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Preferred Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Share Repurchase Program
October 1, 2024 - October 31, 2024	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ 83,283
November 1, 2024 - November 30, 2024	2,096	12.32	—	—	2,096	57,404
December 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024	145	11.32	—	—	145	55,752
Total	2,241	\$ —	—	\$ —	2,241	

⁽¹⁾ The total number of shares purchased includes shares of our common stock transferred to us in order to satisfy tax withholding obligations incurred upon the vesting of restricted stock awards held by our employees.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, we repurchased an additional 63,023 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$11.74 per share.

Item 6. [Reserved]

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview and Background

Our primary strategic objective is to utilize our position as a leading institutional acquirer, owner and manager of high-quality farmland located in agricultural markets throughout North America to deliver strong risk adjusted returns to investors through a combination of cash dividends and asset appreciation. As of December 31, 2024, we owned farms with an aggregate of approximately 93,500 acres in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, we owned land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro under the John Deere brand and served as property manager for approximately 48,300 acres of farmland, including farms in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio and South Carolina. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 60% of our portfolio (by value) was used to grow primary crops, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton, and approximately 40% was used to produce specialty crops, such as almonds, pistachios, citrus, avocados, strawberries, and edible beans. We believe our portfolio gives investors the economic benefit of increasing global food demand in the face of growing scarcity of high-quality farmland and will continue to reflect the approximate allocation of U.S. agricultural output between primary crops and animal protein (whose production relies principally on primary crops as feed), on one hand, and specialty crops, on the other.

In addition, under the FPI Loan Program, we make loans to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners to provide financing for property acquisitions, working capital requirements, operational farming activities, farming infrastructure projects and for other farming, agricultural and other real estate related projects.

FPI was incorporated in Maryland on September 27, 2013, and is the sole member of the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, which is a Delaware limited partnership that was formed on September 27, 2013. All of FPI's assets are held by, and its operations are primarily conducted through, the Operating Partnership and its wholly owned subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2024, FPI owned 97.5% of the Common units and none of the Series A preferred units. See "Note 9—Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests" within the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding the non-controlling interests.

FPI has elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commencing with its short taxable year ended December 31, 2014.

Recent Developments

2024 Dispositions

During 2024, we completed dispositions consisting of 54 properties in the Corn Belt, Delta and South, High Plains and Southeast regions. We received \$312.0 million in aggregate consideration, and recognized an aggregate gain on sale of \$54.1 million, including \$2.1 million in connection with properties sold in 2023 for which the gain was deferred.

2024 Acquisitions

During 2024, we completed acquisitions consisting of four properties in the Corn Belt and Delta and South regions. Aggregate cash consideration for these acquisitions totaled \$17.9 million.

Share Repurchases

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we repurchased 2,240,295 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$12.25 per share. As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately \$55.8 million of capacity remaining under the stock repurchase plan.

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Deleveraging and Maintaining Liquidity Position

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we reduced our overall indebtedness by \$158.5 million, largely with proceeds from the asset dispositions described above, resulting in an increase in liquidity.

As of December 31, 2024, we had access to liquidity of \$245.8 million, consisting of \$78.4 million in cash and \$167.4 million in undrawn availability under our credit facilities with Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Farmer Mac Mortgage Securities Corporation (collectively, “Farmer Mac”), Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (“MetLife”), and Rutledge Investment Company (“Rutledge”) compared to cash of \$5.5 million and \$201.1 million in undrawn availability under our credit facilities as of December 31, 2023. For more information on our deleveraging efforts and liquidity please see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources”.

Impact of the War in Ukraine

Ukraine and the Russian Federation represent large portions of global trade in a variety of agricultural products (e.g., 34% of global wheat exports, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute). The disruption in farming operations in Ukraine, and trade from the Black Sea region has stressed the food supply for many countries that depend on imports of agricultural products from the region, such as Egypt (wheat for food products) and China (corn for livestock).

The Russian Federation is also a major exporter of fertilizers and trade restrictions have hampered the flow of fertilizers to countries dependent on imports from the Black Sea region. United States farmers, including our tenants, however, generally source fertilizers from the United States and Canada.

Inflation and Interest Rates

Most of our farming leases have lease terms of three years for row crops and up to seven years for permanent crops, pursuant to which each tenant is responsible for substantially all of the operating expenses related to the property, including maintenance, water usage and insurance. As a result, we believe that the effect on us of inflationary increases in operating expenses are borne largely by our tenants under the terms of their leases, and inflationary increases in farmer profitability generally lead to increased rents upon lease renewals, as we experienced in the most recent renewal cycle in late 2023. Furthermore, high levels of inflation prompted the Federal Reserve to increase the federal funds rate (the rate the Federal Reserve charges member banks for overnight funds) eleven times between March 2022 and July 2023, which led to a significant increase in market short- and long-term interest rates beginning in early 2022. This increase in rates has significantly increased the cost of our floating rate debt and has also significantly increased the cost of certain of our MetLife debt with interest rates that have been reset since the beginning of 2022. However, we have recently repaid most of our floating rate debt with the proceeds from dispositions. Moreover, the Federal Reserve lowered the federal funds rate in September, November and December 2024. We anticipate any future rate cuts will have a favorable impact on the cost of debt for the Company moving forward. However, interest rates remain high, and the Federal Reserve has most recently signaled that it will not be making rate cuts over the next several quarters.

Factors That May Influence Future Results of Operations and Farmland Values

The principal factors affecting our operating results and the value of our farmland include long-term global demand for food relative to the global supply of food; farmland fundamentals and economic conditions in the markets in which we own farmland; and our ability to increase or maintain rental revenues while controlling expenses. We are currently in an environment of appreciating land values, driven by, among other things, inflation, strong commodity prices and an outlook for high levels of farmer profitability. Sustained high interest rates can serve as a counter-balancing external factor to this favorable environment. Each year additional farmland in various portions of the world, including the United States, is repurposed for commercial development, thus decreasing the land acreage available for production of grains, oil seeds, permanent and specialty crops necessary to feed the world’s growing population. Although farmland prices may show a decline from time to time, we believe that any reduction in U.S. farmland values overall is likely to be short-lived as global demand for food and agricultural commodities typically exceeds global supply and quality farmland becomes scarcer.

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Food Demand

We expect that global demand for food, driven primarily by significant increases in the gross domestic product (“GDP”) per capita and global population, will continue to be the key driver of farmland values. We expect that global demand for most crops will continue to keep pace with global population growth. We also believe that growth in global GDP per capita, particularly in developing nations, will contribute significantly to increasing demand for primary crops. As global GDP per capita increases, the composition of daily caloric intake is expected to shift away from the direct consumption of primary crops toward more fruits, vegetables and animal-based proteins, which is expected to result in increased demand for primary crops as feed for livestock. We believe that once individuals increase consumption of higher quality food, they will strongly resist returning to their former dietary habits, resulting in greater inelasticity in the demand for food. We anticipate these factors will lead to either higher crop prices and/or higher yields and, therefore, higher rental rates on our farmland, as well as sustained growth in farmland values over the long term.

In addition, global demand for corn and soybeans as inputs in the production of biofuels such as ethanol and soy-based diesel also could impact the prices of corn and soybeans, which, in the long term, could impact our rental revenues and our results of operations. However, we believe that growth in GDP per capita and global population will be more significant drivers of global demand for primary crops over the long term.

Despite advances in income, according to “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024,” a report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2.33 billion people were facing moderate to severe food insecurity in 2023. The ongoing war in Ukraine has disrupted supply chains and affected the prices of grain, fertilizer, and energy, further stressing food supplies for developing countries that are dependent on food imports.

Farmland Supply

According to the World Bank Group arable land per capita has decreased by approximately 50% from 1961 to 2021, further exacerbated by international conflicts, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine. Typically, additions to cropland are in areas of marginal productivity, while cropland loss, driven by urban development, tends to affect primarily highly productive areas. According to a study published in 2017 in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, urban expansion is expected to take place on cropland that is 1.77 times more productive than the global average. The global supply of food is also impacted by the productivity per acre of arable land. Historically, productivity gains (measured by average crop yields) have been driven by advances in seed technology, farm equipment, irrigation techniques, and improvements in soil health, chemical nutrients and pest control. On the other hand, we expect the shortage of water in many irrigated growing regions in the United States and around the globe, often as a result of new water restrictions imposed by laws or regulations, to lead to decreased productivity on those acres.

Conditions in Our Existing Markets

Our portfolio is broadly diversified across numerous farmland markets and crop types. Across all regions, farmland acquisitions continue to be dominated by buyers who are existing farm owners and operators, whereas institutional investors constitute a small fraction of the industry (less than 5% of total farmland in the United States). We generally see firm demand for high quality properties across all regions and crop types.

Farmland values are typically very stable, often showing modest increases even in years of commodity price weakness. We expect this trend to continue, with modest but consistent annual increases that compound into significant appreciation in the long term. Under certain market conditions, as in 2021, 2022 and 2023, with strong commodity prices and farmer profitability, there are periods of accelerating appreciation in farmland values. Leases renegotiated under the robust market conditions experienced in 2021, 2022, and 2023 reflected significant rent increases. While the pace of appreciation and transaction volume slowed in 2023 and 2024, these metrics remain strong relative to long-term trends.

We believe quality farmland in the United States has a near-zero vacancy rate as a result of the supply and demand fundamentals discussed above. We believe that due to the relatively high fixed costs associated with farming operations (including equipment, labor and knowledge), many farm operators choose to rent additional acres of farmland when it

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becomes available in order to allocate their fixed costs over additional acres. Our view is that rental rates for farmland are a function of farmland operators' view of the long-term profitability of farmland, and that many farm operators will compete for farmland even during periods of decreased profitability due to the scarcity of farmland available to rent. Furthermore, because it is generally customary in the industry to provide the existing tenant with the opportunity to re-lease the land at the end of each lease term, we believe that many farm operators will rent additional land that becomes available in order to control the ability to farm that land in future periods. As a result, in our experience, many farm operators will aggressively pursue rental opportunities in their operable geographic area, even when the farmer anticipates lower profits returns or even short-term losses.

Lease Expirations

Farm leases are generally one to three years in duration. As of December 31, 2024, our portfolio had the following lease expirations as a percentage of approximate acres leased and annual minimum fixed rents:

Year Ending December 31,	Approximate Acres	% of Approximate Acres	Annual Fixed Rents	% of Annual Fixed Rents
2025	19,741	21.1 %	\$ 4,708	20.5 %
2026	19,013	20.3 %	5,039	22.1 %
2027	28,215	30.2 %	9,336	40.9 %
2028	91	0.1 %	71	0.3 %
2029	6,184	6.6 %	—	— %
Thereafter	<u>20,281</u>	<u>21.7 %</u>	<u>3,695</u>	<u>16.2 %</u>
	<u>93,525</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 22,849</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Rental Revenues

Our revenues are primarily generated from renting farmland to operators of farming businesses. Our leases generally have terms ranging from one to three years, with some extending up to 40 years (e.g., renewable energy leases). Although the majority of our leases do not provide the tenant with a contractual right to renew the lease upon its expiration, we believe it is customary to provide the existing tenant with the opportunity to renew the lease, subject to any increase in the rental rate that we may establish. If the tenant elects not to renew the lease at the end of the lease term, the land will be offered to a new tenant. As discussed above, the vacancy rate for quality U.S. farmland is near-zero and there is often competition among prospective tenants for quality farmland; accordingly, we do not believe that re-leasing farmland upon the expiration of existing leases is a significant risk for the Company.

The leases for the majority of the row-crop properties in our portfolio provide that tenants pay us, typically, 50% of their fixed farm rent in advance of each spring planting season. As a result, we collect a significant portion of total annual rents in the first calendar quarter of each year, which we believe mitigates the tenant credit risk associated with the variability of farming operations that could be adversely impacted by poor crop yields, weather conditions, mismanagement, undercapitalization or other factors affecting our tenants. Tenant credit risk is further mitigated by the farming industry practice of purchasing crop insurance in almost every circumstance because it is required by lenders who provide working capital financing to our tenants and due to requirements in our leases. In certain cases, the Company perfects its security interest in the crop insurance proceeds and the underlying growing crops using practices applicable in the state where the farm is located. Prior to acquiring farmland property, we take into consideration the competitiveness of the local farm-operator tenant environment in order to enhance our ability to quickly replace a tenant that is unwilling to renew a lease or is unable to pay a rent payment when it is due. Many of our leases provide for the reimbursement by the tenant of the property's real estate taxes that we pay in connection with the farms they rent from us.

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Expenses

Substantially all of our farm leases are structured in such a way that we are responsible for major maintenance expenses, certain liability and casualty insurance and taxes (which are sometimes reimbursed to us by our tenants), while our tenant is responsible for operating expenses, minor maintenance, water usage and all of the additional input costs related to farming operations on the property, such as seed, fertilizer, labor and fuel. We expect leases for farmland we acquire in the future will contain similar features related to expenses. As the owner of the land, we generally only bear costs related to major capital improvements permanently attached to the property, such as irrigation systems, drainage tile, grain storage facilities, permanent plantings or other physical structures customary for farms. In cases where capital expenditures are necessary, we typically seek to offset, over a period of multiple years, the costs of such capital expenditures by increasing rental rates.

We incur costs associated with running a public company, including, among others, costs associated with our personnel, Board of Directors, compliance, legal and accounting, due diligence and acquisitions (including, among others, travel expenses and consulting fees). Inflation in personnel costs, which is impacting many United States businesses, is also likely to impact our expenses.

We also incur costs associated with managing farmland assets. The management of our farmland, generally, has significant economies of scale, as farmland generally has minimal physical structures that require routine inspection and maintenance, and our leases, generally, are structured to require the tenant to pay many of the operating expenses associated with the property. We do not expect the expenses associated with managing our portfolio of farmland to increase significantly as the number of farm properties we own increases over time.

Crop Prices

While many people assume that short-term crop prices have a great impact on farm values, we believe that long-term farmer profitability and revenue per acre, expressed as crop prices multiplied by crop yield, is a much more significant driver of farm value. Crop yield trends in corn and soybeans have been steadily increasing over the last thirty years. After yields for the 2023/2024 marketing year (September 2023 to August 2024) increased slightly for both corn and soybeans compared to the previous year, the USDA projects that yields will not change significantly for the 2024/2025 marketing year (September 2024 to August 2025). Short-term crop price changes have had little effect historically on farmland values. They also have a limited impact on our rental revenue, as most of our leases provide for fixed farm rents, a common approach in agricultural markets, especially with respect to row crops. Fixed farm rent significantly simplifies the administrative requirements for the landlord and the tenant, as farmers benefit from the fundamental revenue hedging that occurs when large crop yields mitigate the effect of lower crop prices. Similarly, lower crop yields have a tendency to trigger higher crop prices and help increase revenue even when confronted by lower crop yields. Such hedging effect also limits the impact of short-term crop price changes on revenues generated by leases with a variable rent component based on farm revenues. Further risk mitigation is available to tenants, and indirectly to us, via crop insurance and hedging programs implemented by tenants. Our TRS also takes advantage of these risk mitigation programs and strategies with respect to the properties it directly operates.

Crop prices are affected by many factors that can differ on a yearly basis. Weather conditions and crop diseases can create a significant risk of price volatility. Changes in government regulations and policy, fluctuations in global prosperity, fluctuations in foreign trade and export markets and eruptions of military conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, or civil unrest also impact crop prices.

Interest Rates

The Federal Reserve engaged in a series of significant increases in the federal funds rate between March 2022 and July 2023. The federal funds rate is the rate the Federal Reserve charges member banks for overnight funds. Changes to the federal funds rate affect all borrowing rates, and for variable rate debt and debt with rates that reset periodically, such changes have a direct and relatively immediate impact. The Federal Reserve lowered the federal funds rate from recent highs in September 2024, which was followed by additional rate cuts in November and December 2024, and has signaled

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the possibility of further rate cuts, but interest rates remain high, and there can be no certainty as to the occurrence, timing or magnitude of future rate cuts by the Federal Reserve.

As of December 31, 2024, \$78.9 million of our outstanding indebtedness was subject to interest rates that reset before maturity (excluding our floating rate debt). There is no debt subject to interest rate resets in 2025.

At December 31, 2024, \$11.8 million, or 5.7%, of our debt had variable interest rates, however, as stated in “Note 10—Hedge Accounting” to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, we have an interest rate swap with Rabobank for \$11.8 million, which effectively reduces floating rate exposure to \$0.0 million.

We expect that future changes in interest rates will impact our overall operating performance by, among other things, affecting our borrowing costs and borrowing costs of our tenants. While we may seek to manage our exposure to future changes in rates through interest rate swap agreements or interest rate caps, portions of our overall outstanding debt will likely remain at floating rates or subject to interest rates that reset periodically. In addition, if interest rates begin to rise again, farmland prices may decline if the rise in real interest rates (nominal interest rates minus the inflation rate) is not accompanied by rises in the general levels of inflation. However, our business model anticipates that over time the value of our farmland will increase, as it has in the past, at a rate that is equal to or greater than the rate of inflation, which may in part offset the impact of rising interest rates on the value of our farmland, but there can be no guarantee that this appreciation will occur to the extent that we anticipate or at all.

International Trade

After a 37% increase in exports of corn for the 2023/2024 marketing year (September 2023 to August 2024), the USDA estimates corn exports will increase for the 2024/2025 marketing year (September 2024 to August 2025). After a 14% decrease in exports of soybeans for the 2023/2024 marketing year, the USDA estimates soybean exports will increase 8% for the 2024/2025 marketing year, due to less competition from South American production.

According to the USDA Outlook for Agricultural Trade, the top three export countries from the United States were China, Mexico, and Canada. Exports to China for fiscal year 2024 (October 2023 to September 2024) were \$25.7 billion, down 23% from 2023. Exports to Canada were \$29.0 billion, up 3% from 2023. Exports to Mexico were \$30.0 billion, up 7% from 2023. Exports to China for fiscal year 2025 (October 2024 to September 2025) are forecast to decrease to \$23.3 billion. Exports to Mexico are expected to decrease slightly to \$29.9 billion, while exports to Canada are expected to increase slightly to \$29.2 billion.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts may differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions. We have provided a summary of our significant accounting policies in the notes to the historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this filing. We have set forth below those accounting policies that we believe require material subjective or complex judgments and have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations. We evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis, based on information that is then available to us, our experience and various matters that we believe are reasonable and appropriate for consideration under the circumstances.

Real Estate Acquisitions

When allocating the purchase price of properties acquired using the relative fair value, a number of significant assumptions can be used by management. We may utilize various sources, including third-party appraisals, our own analysis of recently acquired or developed properties and existing comparable properties in our portfolio, other market data and property specific characteristics such as soil types, water availability and the existence of leases acquired with the acquisition. The allocations of purchase price are sensitive and involve a degree of uncertainty due to the nature of the

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inputs and judgements, as well as the number, magnitude and complexity of these inputs and judgements made by management. See “Note 5—Real Estate” for additional discussion regarding acquisitions completed by the Company.

Impairment of Real Estate Assets

Assessing impairment can be complex and involves a high degree of subjectivity in determining if impairment indicators are present and in estimating the future undiscounted cash flows or the fair value of an asset. In particular, these estimates are sensitive to significant assumptions, including the estimation of future rental revenues, operating expenses, discount and capitalization rates and our intent and ability to hold the related asset, all of which could be affected by our expectations about future market or economic conditions. Assumptions are primarily subject to property-specific characteristics, especially with respect to our intent and ability to hold the related asset. While these property-specific assumptions can have a significant impact on the undiscounted cash flows or estimated fair value of a particular asset, our evaluation of the reported carrying values of long-lived assets during the current year were not particularly sensitive to external or market assumptions. During the quarter ended September 30, 2023, the Company was under contract to sell an asset for less than its carrying amount, resulting in an impairment of \$3.8 million. The estimated fair value of this asset was \$3.6 million. The asset was sold during the fourth quarter of 2023. During the quarter ended December 31, 2023, the Company determined that one of its assets had an estimated fair value of \$9.8 million, resulting in an impairment of \$2.0 million. This is considered a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 is defined as inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement. The asset was valued based upon a market assessment of similar properties. There was \$0.2 million and \$5.8 million of impairment recognized on real estate assets in the accompanying financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives

Goodwill is not amortized, but rather tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill has been reduced below its carrying value. Assessing the fair value of a reporting unit involves a high degree of subjectivity. Significant assumptions include future cash flow, discount rates and future capital requirements. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment expense is recognized. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but rather tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of the asset is below its carrying value. Assessing the fair value of the asset involves a high degree of subjectivity regarding the significant assumptions including future cash flow and the discount rate. There have been no goodwill impairments recognized in the accompanying financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded impairment of \$0.6 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, on intangible assets. The fair value of trade names was determined to be \$1.2 million at December 31, 2024. The Company utilized the relief from royalties method to determine the present value of cash flows and the through 2049 and the present value of residual cash flows, utilizing a discount rate of 8.7% and an average long-term revenue growth rate range of 0-3% per year. This is considered a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 is defined as inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement.

Results of Operations

This section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K generally discusses 2024 and 2023 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023. Year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022 that are not included in this Form 10-K can be found in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II, Item 7 of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2024 to the year ended December 31, 2023

(\$ in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Rental income	\$ 47,119	\$ 49,185	\$ (2,066)	(4.2)%
Crop sales	5,027	2,257	2,770	122.7 %
Other revenue	6,080	6,024	56	0.9 %
Total operating revenues	58,226	57,466	760	1.3 %
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499	(1,911)	(25.5)%
Property operating expenses	7,368	8,660	(1,292)	(14.9)%
Cost of goods sold	3,937	4,754	(817)	(17.2)%
Acquisition and due diligence costs	28	17	11	64.7 %
General and administrative expenses	14,071	11,274	2,797	24.8 %
Legal and accounting	1,654	1,279	375	29.3 %
Impairment of assets	790	5,840	(5,050)	(86.5)%
Other operating expenses	103	144	(41)	(28.5)%
Total operating expenses	33,539	39,467	(5,928)	(15.0)%
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:				
Other (income)	(123)	(39)	(84)	215.4 %
(Income) from equity method investment	(125)	(1)	(124)	NM
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)	(18,015)	49.9 %
(Income) from forfeited deposits	(1,205)	—	(1,205)	NM
Interest expense	18,854	22,657	(3,803)	(16.8)%
Total other (income)	(36,747)	(13,516)	(23,231)	171.9 %
Net income before income tax benefit	61,434	31,515	29,919	94.9 %
Income tax benefit	(16)	(166)	150	(90.4)%
NET INCOME	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681	\$ 29,769	94.0 %

NM = Not Meaningful

Our net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily affected by dispositions that occurred in 2023 and 2024, as well as higher crop sales, income from forfeited deposits, lower interest expense and lower cost of goods sold, partially offset by severance expense of \$1.4 million and \$2.3 million of special bonuses. The severance expense was incurred in connection with the previously announced departure of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer as part of the Company's cost-cutting initiative.

Rental income decreased \$2.1 million, or 4.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, resulting primarily from dispositions that occurred in 2023 and 2024, partially offset by increased variable rent.

Crop sales increased \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was the result of a higher volume of walnut, citrus and avocado sales on our directly operated properties.

Other revenue remained relatively flat at \$6.1 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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Depreciation, depletion and amortization decreased \$1.9 million, or 25.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This decrease was a result of asset dispositions in 2023 and 2024 and more assets becoming fully depreciated, partially offset by depreciable assets being placed into service.

Property operating expenses decreased \$1.3 million, or 14.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, resulting from lower tax and insurance expense primarily due to dispositions that occurred in 2023 and 2024.

Cost of goods sold decreased \$0.8 million, or 17.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This decrease was the result of a lower impairment expense as well as the sale of blueberry farms that were previously directly operated.

Acquisition and due diligence costs were negligible during the year ended December 31, 2024 and remained relatively consistent compared to the year ended December 31, 2023.

General and administrative expenses increased \$2.8 million, or 24.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was driven by a one-time severance expense of \$1.4 million and \$2.3 million of special bonuses during the year ended December 31, 2024, partially offset by lower compensation and travel expense. The severance expense was incurred in connection with the previously announced departure of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer as part of the Company's cost-cutting initiative.

Legal and accounting expenses increased \$0.4 million, or 29.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Despite this increase, legal and accounting expense continues to be substantially lower than in the past and a very manageable element of the Company's expense structure.

Impairment of assets decreased \$5.1 million, or 86.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Impairment during the year ended December 31, 2023, was the result of a property classified as held for sale and written down to its estimated fair value less costs to sell, while impairment during the year ended December 31, 2024 was related to the write-down on the value of trade names associated with Murray Wise Associates, LLC and impairment of irrigation assets held for sale at year-end.

Other operating expenses remained flat at \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Other income remained relatively flat at \$0.1 million and \$0.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Income from equity method investment increased \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023.

Gain on disposition of assets, net increased \$18.0 million, or 49.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily due to the dispositions of 54 properties in 2024 yielding an aggregate gain on sale of \$54.1 million as compared to the dispositions of 74 properties in 2023 resulting in an aggregate gain on sale of \$36.1 million. The 2024 dispositions included the sale of a portfolio of 46 properties, comprising 41,554 acres, to Farmland Reserve, Inc., a Utah nonprofit corporation, for total consideration of \$289.0 million on October 16, 2024.

(Income) from forfeited deposits was \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$0.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, due to the termination of a repurchase agreement and the retention of \$1.2 million in earnest money payments.

Interest expense decreased \$3.8 million, or 16.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This decrease was the result of lower outstanding debt primarily attributable to debt repayments totaling \$239.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, partially offset by higher interest rates.

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Income tax benefit decreased \$0.2 million, or 90.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This decrease is due to tax adjustments in 2023 related to estimates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Liquidity is a measure of our ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to repay any outstanding borrowings, fund and maintain our assets and operations, acquire new properties, make distributions to our stockholders and unitholders, and fund other general business needs.

Despite cuts in the federal funds rate by the Federal Reserve in September, November and December 2024, interest rates remain high, and there can be no certainty as to the occurrence, timing or magnitude of future rate cuts by the Federal Reserve. We expect to meet our liquidity needs through cash on hand, undrawn availability under our lines of credit (\$167.4 million in availability as of December 31, 2024), operating cash flows, borrowings, proceeds from equity issuances and selective asset dispositions where such dispositions are deemed to be in the best interests of the Company. The Company also has an effective shelf-registration statement that it may use to issue equity or debt securities to raise capital from time to time.

Our ability to incur additional debt will depend on a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets, compliance with the covenants under our existing debt agreements, borrowing restrictions that may be imposed by lenders and the conditions of debt markets.

When material debt repayments are due within the following 12 months, we work with current and new lenders and other potential sources of capital sufficiently in advance of the debt maturity to ensure that all of our obligations are satisfied in a timely manner. We have a history of being able to refinance or extend our debt obligations to manage our debt maturities. Our ability to access the equity capital markets will depend on a number of factors as well, including general market conditions. We have \$25.0 million in debt maturities due within the next 12 months.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we repurchased 2,240,295 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$12.25 per share. As of December 31, 2024, we had authority to repurchase up to an aggregate of \$55.8 million in additional shares of our common stock.

Consolidated Indebtedness

For further details relating to our consolidated indebtedness refer to “– Recent Developments – Financing Activity” and Note 7 – Mortgage Notes, Line of Credit and Bonds Payable included in the financial statement section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Sources and Uses of Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	\$ 16,142	\$ 12,887
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by investing activities	\$ 268,754	\$ 158,461
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) financing activities	\$ (211,944)	\$ (173,513)

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2024 to the year ended December 31, 2023

As of December 31, 2024, we had \$78.4 million of cash and cash equivalents compared to \$5.5 million at December 31, 2023.

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Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities increased by \$3.3 million primarily as a result of the following:

- Receipt of \$34.3 million in fixed rent, \$10.1 million in variable rent and \$5.1 million in tenant reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the receipt of \$39.8 million in fixed rent, \$9.0 million in variable rent, and \$2.2 million in tenant reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2023;
- A change in depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023;
- (Gain) loss on disposition of assets, net during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$54.1 million as compared to \$36.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Income from forfeited deposits during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$1.2 million as compared to \$0.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Losses on modification and extinguishment of debt during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$0.9 million as compared to \$0.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- A change in accounts receivable of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023;
- A change in accrued interest of \$(2.0) million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023;
- A change in accrued expenses of \$(0.6) million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$(1.5) million for the year ended December 31, 2023; and
- A change in deferred revenue of \$(0.3) million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash and cash equivalents provided by investing activities increased by \$110.3 million primarily as a result of the following:

- Property acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$17.9 million as compared to \$22.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Property dispositions during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$312.0 million as compared to \$195.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- A decrease of \$4.3 million in real estate improvements during the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Collections on notes receivable under the FPI Loan Program of \$11.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2023; and
- Issuances of notes receivable under the FPI Loan Program and financing receivables of \$35.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$11.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) financing activities increased by \$38.4 million primarily as a result of the following:

- Borrowings from mortgage notes payable during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$81.0 million as compared to \$79.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Repayments on mortgage notes payable during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$239.5 million as compared to \$155.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;

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- Common stock repurchases during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$27.5 million as compared to \$72.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2023;
- Redemption of Series A preferred units during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$0.0 million as compared to \$8.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2023; and
- Dividends on common stock during the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$21.6 million as compared to \$12.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Funds from Operations (“FFO”) and Adjusted Funds from Operations (“AFFO”)

We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or Nareit. Nareit defines FFO as net income (loss) (calculated in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable operating property, real estate related depreciation, depletion and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs), impairment write-downs of depreciated property, and adjustments associated with impairment write-downs for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure. Management presents FFO as a supplemental performance measure because it believes that FFO is beneficial to investors as a starting point in measuring our operational performance. Specifically, in excluding real estate related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from sales of depreciable operating properties, which do not relate to or are not indicative of operating performance, FFO provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs, FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs.

However, because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures necessary to maintain the operating performance of improvements on our properties, all of which have real economic effects and could materially impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. In addition, other equity REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the Nareit definition as we do, and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to such other REITs’ FFO. Accordingly, FFO should be considered only as a supplement to net income as a measure of our performance. FFO should not be used as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or service indebtedness. FFO also should not be used as a supplement to or substitute for cash flow from operating activities computed in accordance with GAAP.

We do not, however, believe that FFO is the only measure of our operating performance. Changes in GAAP accounting and reporting rules that were put in effect after the establishment of Nareit’s definition of FFO in 1999 result in the inclusion of a number of items in FFO that do not correlate with the sustainability of our operating performance. Therefore, in addition to FFO, we present AFFO and AFFO per share, fully diluted, both of which are non-GAAP measures. Management considers AFFO a useful supplemental performance metric for investors as it is more indicative of the Company’s operational performance than FFO. AFFO is not intended to represent cash flow or liquidity for the period and is only intended to provide an additional measure of our operating performance. Even AFFO, however, does not properly capture the timing of cash receipts, especially in connection with full-year rent payments under lease agreements entered into in connection with newly acquired farms. Management considers AFFO per share, fully diluted to be a supplemental metric to GAAP earnings per share. AFFO per share, fully diluted provides additional insight into how our operating performance could be allocated to potential shares outstanding at a specific point in time. Management believes that AFFO is a widely recognized measure of the operations of REITs, and presenting AFFO will enable investors to assess our performance in comparison to other REITs. However, other REITs may use different methodologies for calculating AFFO and AFFO per share, fully diluted, and, accordingly, our AFFO and AFFO per share, fully diluted may not always be comparable to AFFO and AFFO per share amounts calculated by other REITs. AFFO and AFFO per share, fully diluted should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or earnings per share (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of financial performance or as a measure of our liquidity, nor are they indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions.

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AFFO is calculated by adjusting FFO to exclude or include the income and expenses that we believe are not reflective of the sustainability of our ongoing operating performance, as further explained below:

- *Real estate related acquisition and due diligence costs.* Acquisition (including audit fees associated with these acquisitions) and due diligence costs are incurred for investment purposes and, therefore, do not correlate with the ongoing operations of our portfolio. The Company incurred an immaterial amount of acquisition and due diligence costs during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. We believe that excluding these costs from AFFO provides useful supplemental information reflective of the realized economic impact of our current acquisition strategy, which is useful in assessing the sustainability of our operating performance. These exclusions also improve the comparability of our results over each reporting period and of the Company with other real estate operators.
- *Stock-based compensation and incentive.* Stock-based compensation and incentive is a non-cash expense and, therefore, does not correlate with the ongoing operations of our portfolio. We believe that excluding these costs from AFFO improves the comparability of our results over each reporting period and of the Company with other real estate operators.
- *Deferred impact of interest rate swap terminations.* When an interest rate swap is terminated and the related termination fees are rolled into a new swap, the terminated swap's termination fees are amortized over what would have been the remaining life of the terminated swap, while the related contractual and financial obligations extend over the life of the new swap. We believe that, with this adjustment, AFFO better reflects the actual cash cost of the fixed interest rate we are obligated to pay under the new swap agreement, and results in improved comparability of our results across reporting periods.
- *Distributions on Series A preferred units.* Dividends on Series A preferred units, which are convertible into Common units on or after February 10, 2026, have a fixed and certain impact on our cash flow, and therefore are excluded from AFFO. We believe this improves the comparability of the Company with other real estate operators.
- *Common shares fully diluted.* In accordance with GAAP, common shares used to calculate earnings per share are presented on a weighted average basis. Common shares on a fully diluted basis includes shares of common stock, Common units, and unvested shares of restricted stock outstanding at the end of the period on a share equivalent basis, because all shares are participating securities and thus share in the performance of the Company. The conversion of Series A preferred units is excluded from the calculation of common shares fully diluted as they are not participating securities, and therefore do not share in the performance of the Company and their impact on shares outstanding is uncertain.
- *Severance expense.* During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a one-time severance expense of approximately \$1.4 million in connection with the previously announced departure of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer as part of the Company's cost-cutting initiative. The Company incurred no severance expense during the year ended December 31, 2023. We believe that excluding these costs from AFFO improves the comparability of our results over each reporting period.

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The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income (loss) to FFO, AFFO and net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share to AFFO per share, fully diluted, the most directly comparable GAAP equivalents, respectively, for the periods indicated below (unaudited):

<i>(in thousands except per share amounts)</i>	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499
Impairment of assets	790	5,840
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,680	\$ 8,887
Stock-based compensation and incentive	1,963	2,008
Deferred impact of interest rate swap terminations	—	198
Real estate related acquisition and due diligence costs	28	17
Distributions on Preferred units and stock	(2,970)	(2,970)
Severance expense	1,373	—
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,074	\$ 8,140
AFFO per diluted weighted average share data:		
AFFO weighted average common shares	49,127	51,810
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.55
Income available to redeemable non-controlling interest and non-controlling interest in operating partnership	0.07	0.08
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	0.11	0.14
Impairment of assets	0.02	0.11
Stock-based compensation and incentive	0.04	0.04
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(1.10)	(0.70)
Distributions on Preferred units and stock	(0.07)	(0.06)
Severance expense	0.03	0.00
AFFO per diluted weighted average share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.16

⁽¹⁾ The year ended December 31, 2024 includes approximately \$1.2 million of income from forfeited deposits due to the termination of a repurchase agreement.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of AFFO share information to basic weighted average common shares outstanding, the most directly comparable GAAP equivalent, for the periods indicated below (unaudited):

<i>(in thousands)</i>	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	47,546	50,243
Weighted average OP units on an as-if-converted basis	1,203	1,220
Weighted average time-based unvested restricted stock	346	347
Weighted average performance-based unvested restricted stock	32	—
AFFO weighted average common shares	49,127	51,810

EBITDAre

The Company calculates Earnings Before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization for real estate (“EBITDAre”) in accordance with the standards established by Nareit in its September 2017 White Paper. Nareit defines EBITDAre as net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) excluding interest expense, income tax, depreciation and amortization, gains or losses on disposition of depreciated property (including gains or losses on change of control), impairment write-downs of depreciated property and of investments in unconsolidated affiliates caused by a decrease in value of depreciated property in the affiliate, and adjustments to reflect the entity’s pro rata share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated affiliates. EBITDAre is a key financial measure used to evaluate the Company’s operating performance but should not be construed as an alternative to operating income, cash flows from operating activities or net income, in each case as determined in accordance with GAAP. The Company believes that EBITDAre is a useful performance measure commonly reported and will be widely used by analysts and investors in the Company’s industry. However, while EBITDAre is a performance measure widely used across the Company’s industry, the Company does not believe that it correctly captures the

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Company's business operating performance because it includes non-cash expenses and recurring adjustments that are necessary to better understand the Company's business operating performance. Therefore, in addition to EBITDAre, management uses Adjusted EBITDAre, a non-GAAP measure.

We further adjust EBITDAre for certain additional items such as stock-based compensation and incentive, indirect offering costs, real estate acquisition related audit fees and real estate related acquisition and due diligence costs and severance expense (for a full discussion of these adjustments, see AFFO adjustments discussed above) that we consider necessary to understand our operating performance. We believe that Adjusted EBITDAre provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance that, when considered with net income and EBITDAre, is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance.

EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre do not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre do not reflect any cash requirements for these replacements; and
- Other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre differently than we do, limiting the usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results of operations and using EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre only as a supplemental measure of our performance.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of our net income to our EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre for the periods indicated below (unaudited):

<i>(in thousands)</i>	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681
Interest expense	18,854	22,657
Income tax benefit	(16)	(166)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499
Impairment of assets	790	5,840
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)
EBITDAre ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32,518	\$ 31,378
Stock-based compensation and incentive	1,963	2,008
Real estate related acquisition and due diligence costs	28	17
Severance expense	1,373	—
Adjusted EBITDAre ⁽¹⁾	\$ 35,882	\$ 33,403

⁽¹⁾ The year ended December 31, 2024 includes approximately \$1.2 million of income from forfeited deposits due to the termination of a repurchase agreement.

Seasonality

We recognize rental revenue from fixed-rate farmland leases on a pro rata basis over the non-cancellable term of the lease in accordance with GAAP. Notwithstanding GAAP accounting requirements to spread rental revenue over the lease term, a significant portion of fixed rent is received in a lump sum before planting season, in the first quarter, and after

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harvest, in the fourth quarter. We receive a significant portion of our variable rental payments in the fourth calendar quarter of each year, following harvest, with only a portion of such payments being recognized ratably through the year in accordance with GAAP, in relation to crop insurance contracts entered into by our tenants. The highly seasonal nature of the agriculture industry causes seasonality in our business to some extent. Our financial performance should be evaluated on an annual basis, which eliminates impacts of seasonality and other similar factors that may cause our quarterly results to vary during the course of the year.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market-sensitive instruments. In pursuing our business strategies, the primary market risk to which we are exposed is interest rate risk. Our primary interest rate exposure will be SOFR. We may use fixed interest rate financing to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. On a limited basis, we also use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk. We do not use such derivatives for trading or other speculative purposes.

At December 31, 2024, \$11.8 million, or 5.7%, of our debt had variable interest rates. However, as stated in “Note 10—Hedge Accounting” to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has an interest rate swap with Rabobank for \$11.8 million, which effectively reduces floating rate exposure to \$0.0 million.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included as a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page F-1 and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

We have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosures and procedures were effective at a reasonable level of assurance as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become

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inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 based on the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2024.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

During the year ended December 31, 2024, none of the Company's directors or executive officers adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of the Company's securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement."

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

This information is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement with respect to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than April 28, 2025.

Insider Trading Policy

The Company has adopted an insider trading policy which governs the purchase, sale and/or any other dispositions of the Company's securities by the Company and its directors, officers and employees, and is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and applicable exchange listing standards. A copy of our Policy on Insider Information and Insider Trading is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

This information is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement with respect to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than April 28, 2025.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

This information is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement with respect to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than April 28, 2025.

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

This information is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement with respect to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than April 28, 2025.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information about aggregate fees billed to us by our principal accountant, Plante & Moran, PLLC, Denver, Colorado (PCAOB ID No. 166) will be incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement with respect to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than April 28, 2025.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following is a list of documents filed as a part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements

Included herein at pages F-1 through F-38.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

The following financial statement schedule is included herein at pages F-39 through F-43:

Schedule III—Combined Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

All other schedules for which provision is made in Regulation S-X are either not required to be included herein under the related instructions, are inapplicable or the related information is included in the footnotes to the applicable financial statement and, therefore, have been omitted.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index on pages 63, 64 and 65 of this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

The Company has elected to not include a summary.

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11/A, filed on March 24, 2014).
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 14, 2017).
4.1	Form of common stock certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11/A, filed on March 11, 2014).
4.2	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act of Farmland Partners, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on February 29, 2024).
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, dated April 16, 2014. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 16, 2014).
10.2†	Farmland Partners Inc. Third Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed on May 10, 2021).
10.3†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for Executive Officers. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 9, 2018).
10.4†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for Directors. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11/A, filed on March 11, 2014).
10.5*	Indemnification Agreement by and between Farmland Partners Inc. and each of its directors and officers listed on Schedule A thereto.
10.6†	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated December 13, 2018, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and Paul A. Pittman. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 13, 2019).
10.7†	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated December 13, 2018, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and Luca Fabbri. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 13, 2019).
10.8†	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated October 9, 2021, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and Luca Fabbri. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022).
10.9	Amendment No.1 to the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2016).
10.10	Security Holder's Agreement, dated as of March 2, 2016, by and among Forsythe Family Farms, Inc., Gerald R. Forsythe, Forsythe-Fournier Farms, LLC, Forsythe-Fawcett Farms, LLC, Forsythe-Bernadette Farms, LLC, Forsythe Land Company, Forsythe Family Farms, L.P., Forsythe Family Farms II, L.P., and Forsythe-Breslow Farms, LLC and Farmland Partners Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2016).
10.11	Amendment No. 1 to the Contribution Agreement, dated February 22, 2016, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, FPI Illinois I LLC, and FPI Illinois II, LLC and Forsythe Family Farms, Inc., Gerald R. Forsythe, Forsythe-Fournier Farms, LLC, Forsythe-Fawcett Farms, LLC, Forsythe-Bernadette Farms, LLC, Forsythe Land Company, Forsythe Family Farms, L.P., Forsythe Family Farms II, L.P., and Forsythe-Breslow Farms, LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2016).
10.12	Loan Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2016, between FPI Illinois I LLC, FPI Illinois II LLC, Cottonwood Valley Land LLC, PH Farms LLC and FPI Properties LLC and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2016).

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- 10.13 [Guaranty, dated as of March 29, 2016, by Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP in favor of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2016\).](#)
- 10.14[†] [Employment Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2021, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and James Gilligan. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 12, 2021\).](#)
- 10.15 [Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2017, by and between Farmland Partners Inc. and each of the holders named therein. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2017\).](#)
- 10.16 [Amendment No. 2 to the Second Amended and Restated Partnership Agreement of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 16, 2017\).](#)
- 10.17 [Amendment No. 3 to the Second Amended and Restated Partnership Agreement of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 12, 2019\).](#)
- 10.18 [Lease Agreement, dated November 17, 2017, by and between Arnold \(CA\) LLC and Olam Farming, Inc. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 15, 2019\).](#)
- 10.19 [Master Real Estate Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2021, by and between Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and each of the sellers set forth on Attachment A and Promised Land Opportunity Zone Farms I, LLC. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 19, 2021\).](#)
- 10.20 [Loan Agreement, dated as of October 29, 2020, by and between FPI Carolinas LLC, FPI Colorado LLC, Cottonwood Valley Land LLC, PH Farms LLC, FPI Ironwood LLC and FPI Properties LLC and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 19, 2021\).](#)
- 10.21 [Amended, Restated and Consolidated Loan Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2022, by and between, Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, American Farmland Company L.P., and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022\).](#)
- 10.22 [Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2022, by and between Farmland Partners Inc. and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022\).](#)
- 10.23 [Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2022, by and between Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022\).](#)
- 10.24 [Consolidation of Notes and Modification and Extension Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2022, by and between American Farmland Company L.P. and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022\).](#)
- 10.25 [Loan Agreement, dated as of October 13, 2022, by and between FPI Illinois I LLC, PH Farms LLC and Brighthouse Life Insurance Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 14, 2022\).](#)
- 10.26 [Guaranty, dated as of October 13, 2022, by Farmland Partners Inc. in favor of Brighthouse Life Insurance Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 14, 2022\).](#)
- 10.27 [Guaranty, dated as of October 13, 2022, by Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, L.P. in favor of Brighthouse Life Insurance Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 14, 2022\).](#)
- 10.28 [Second Amended and Restated Bond Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2022, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, Farmer Mac Mortgage Securities Corporation and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2022\).](#)

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- 10.29 [Guaranty Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2022, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmer Mac Mortgage Securities Corporation and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2022\).](#)
- 10.30[†] [Letter Agreement, dated December 30, 2022, by and between Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, L.P., FPI Agribusiness, Inc. and Murray R. Wise. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 5, 2023\).](#)
- 10.31* [Employment Agreement, dated as of July 26, 2022, by and among Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, L.P. and Christine M. Garrison.](#)
- 10.32 [Change in Control Agreement, dated May 28, 2024, by and between Farmland Partners Inc. and Susan Landi. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2024\).](#)
- 10.33 [First Amendment to Consolidation of Notes and Modification and Extension Agreement, dated June 18, 2024, by and between American Farmland Company L.P. and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 25, 2024\).](#)
- 10.34 [First Amendment to Amended, Restated and Consolidated Loan Agreement, dated June 18, 2024, by and between Farmland Partners Inc., Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, L.P., American Farmland Company L.P. and Rutledge Investment Company. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 25, 2024\).](#)
- 19.1* [Farmland Partners Inc. Policy on Insider Information and Insider Trading.](#)
- 21.1* [List of subsidiaries.](#)
- 23.1* [Consent of Plante & Moran, PLLC.](#)
- 31.1* [Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 31.2* [Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 32.1* [Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 97.1 [Farmland Partners Inc. Compensation Recoupment Policy. \(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 29, 2024\).](#)
- 101* The following materials from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, were formatted in Inline XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
- 104* Cover Page Interactive Data File – the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL.

* Filed herewith

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ LUCA FABBRI

Luca Fabbri

President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Luca Fabbri Luca Fabbri	President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	February 20, 2025
/s/ Susan M. Landi Susan M. Landi	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	February 20, 2025
/s/ Paul A. Pittman Paul A. Pittman	Executive Chairman	February 20, 2025
/s/ John A. Good John A. Good	Director	February 20, 2025
/s/ Jennifer S. Grafton Jennifer S. Grafton	Director	February 20, 2025
/s/ Danny D. Moore Danny D. Moore	Director	February 20, 2025
/s/ Bruce Sherrick Bruce Sherrick	Director	February 20, 2025

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Farmland Partners Inc.

**FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED
December 31, 2024
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Note: All other schedules have been omitted because the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Farmland Partners Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Farmland Partners Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and schedule (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Critical Audit Matter Description

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill and tradename are indefinite lived assets tested at least annually for impairment. Goodwill and tradename have balances of \$2.7 million and \$1.2

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million, respectively, at December 31, 2024. For goodwill, management compares the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. The fair value of the reporting unit is calculated using the expected present value of future cash flows method and includes significant assumptions such as future cash flows, discount rates and future capital requirements. Management evaluates the acquired tradename for impairment by comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. The fair value of the tradename is determined using the expected present value of future cash flows method and includes significant assumptions such as future cash flows, discount rates and royalty rate. We identified the evaluation of goodwill and tradename for impairment as a critical audit matter because of the significant estimates and assumptions used by management in determining their fair value which required a high degree of auditor judgment and the need to involve our fair value specialists in our audit procedures to evaluate these significant estimates and assumptions.

How the Critical Audit Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Addressing these matters involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included, among others:

- Obtaining an understanding of accounting and control procedures over management's process for estimating the fair value of the reporting unit and the fair value of the indefinite-lived trade name.
- Evaluating management's process for developing the fair value of the reporting unit and trade name, including the appropriateness of the valuation methodology; testing the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of underlying data used in the calculation; and testing the reasonableness of significant assumptions, including the discount rate and expected future net cash flows.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of the expected future net cash flows involved, considering whether assumptions for future cash flows and margins were reasonable and consistent with the current performance of the reporting unit, with operating trends, the original third-party valuation, and internal accounting records.
- Using professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of significant assumptions, including the discount rate and, for the trade name, the royalty rate, by comparing them against discount rate and royalty rate ranges that were independently developed using publicly available market data for comparable companies; performing independent calculations of the weighted-average cost of capital; and performing sensitivity analyses of these significant assumptions to evaluate the changes in the fair value of the reporting unit that would result from changes in these assumptions.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of the estimate of tradename impairment, disclosures associated with the impairment, and recording within the financial statements.
- Evaluating the Company's disclosures related to the goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles accounting policy, including tradename continuation as an indefinite lived asset.

/s/ Plante & Moran, PLLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

Denver, Colorado

February 20, 2025

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except par value and share data)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Land, at cost	\$ 645,592	\$ 869,848
Grain facilities	7,714	12,222
Groundwater	11,033	11,472
Irrigation improvements	28,890	41,988
Drainage improvements	8,243	10,315
Permanent plantings	42,461	39,620
Other	3,983	4,696
Construction in progress	1,484	4,453
Real estate, at cost	749,400	994,614
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,557)	(33,083)
Total real estate, net	<u>717,843</u>	<u>961,531</u>
Deposits	—	426
Cash and cash equivalents	78,441	5,489
Assets held for sale	61	28
Loans and financing receivables, net	55,305	31,020
Right of use asset	194	399
Accounts receivable, net	3,199	7,743
Derivative asset	498	1,707
Inventory	2,659	2,335
Equity method investments	4,101	4,136
Intangible assets, net	1,374	2,035
Goodwill	2,706	2,706
Prepaid and other assets	2,179	2,447
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 868,560</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,002</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Mortgage notes and bonds payable, net	\$ 203,683	\$ 360,859
Lease liability	194	399
Dividends payable	57,253	13,286
Accrued interest	3,062	4,747
Accrued property taxes	1,650	1,898
Deferred revenue	65	2,149
Accrued expenses	6,096	7,854
Total liabilities	<u>272,003</u>	<u>391,192</u>
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 8)		
Redeemable non-controlling interest in operating partnership, Series A preferred units	101,970	101,970
EQUITY		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized; 45,931,827 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024, and 48,002,716 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023	459	482
Additional paid in capital	551,994	577,237
Retained earnings	88,352	31,411
Cumulative dividends	(160,406)	(95,939)
Other comprehensive income	1,512	2,691
Non-controlling interests in operating partnership	12,676	12,958
Total equity	<u>494,587</u>	<u>528,840</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN OPERATING PARTNERSHIP AND EQUITY	<u>\$ 868,560</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,002</u>

See accompanying notes.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Rental income	\$ 47,119	\$ 49,185
Crop sales	5,027	2,257
Other revenue	6,080	6,024
Total operating revenues	<u>58,226</u>	<u>57,466</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499
Property operating expenses	7,368	8,660
Cost of goods sold	3,937	4,754
Acquisition and due diligence costs	28	17
General and administrative expenses	14,071	11,274
Legal and accounting	1,654	1,279
Impairment of assets	790	5,840
Other operating expenses	103	144
Total operating expenses	<u>33,539</u>	<u>39,467</u>
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:		
Other (income)	(123)	(39)
(Income) from equity method investment	(125)	(1)
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)
(Income) from forfeited deposits	(1,205)	—
Interest expense	18,854	22,657
Total other (income)	<u>(36,747)</u>	<u>(13,516)</u>
Net income before income tax benefit	<u>61,434</u>	<u>31,515</u>
Income tax benefit	(16)	(166)
NET INCOME	<u>61,450</u>	<u>31,681</u>
Net (income) attributable to non-controlling interests in operating partnership	(1,539)	(768)
Net income attributable to the Company	<u>59,911</u>	<u>30,913</u>
Dividend equivalent rights allocated to performance-based unvested restricted shares	(53)	—
Nonforfeitable distributions allocated to time-based unvested restricted shares	(460)	(157)
Distributions on Series A Preferred Units	<u>(2,970)</u>	<u>(2,970)</u>
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	<u>\$ 56,428</u>	<u>\$ 27,786</u>
Basic and diluted per common share data:		
Basic net income available to common stockholders	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.55
Diluted net income available to common stockholders	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.53
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	47,546	50,243
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	55,987	58,292
Dividends declared per common share - regular and special	\$ 1.39	\$ 0.45

See accompanying notes.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681
Amortization of other comprehensive income	(114)	198
Net change associated with current period hedging activities	(1,065)	(813)
Comprehensive income	60,271	31,066
Comprehensive (income) attributable to non-controlling interests	(1,539)	(768)
Comprehensive income attributable to Farmland Partners Inc.	<u>\$ 58,732</u>	<u>\$ 30,298</u>

See accompanying notes.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(in thousands)

	Stockholders' Equity						Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interests in Operating Partnership	Total Equity			
	Common Stock			Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Cumulative Dividends						
	Shares	Par Value										
Balance at December 31, 2022	54,318	\$ 547	\$647,330	\$ 3,567	\$ (73,964)	\$ 3,306	\$ 13,218	\$594,004				
Net income	—	—	—	30,913	—	—	—	768	31,681			
Issuance of stock	14	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	155			
Grant of unvested restricted stock	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Forfeiture of unvested restricted stock	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Shares withheld for income taxes on vesting of equity-based compensation	(4)	—	(43)	—	—	—	—	—	(43)			
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,853	—	—	—	—	—	1,853			
Dividends accrued and paid	—	—	—	(3,069)	(21,975)	—	—	(546)	(25,590)			
Net change associated with current period hedging transactions and amortization of other comprehensive (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(615)	—	(615)			
Repurchase and cancellation of shares	(6,550)	(65)	(72,107)	—	—	—	—	(433)	(72,605)			
Adjustments to non-controlling interests resulting from changes in ownership of operating partnership	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	(49)	—			
Balance at December 31, 2023	48,003	\$ 482	\$577,237	\$ 31,411	\$ (95,939)	\$ 2,691	\$ 12,958	\$528,840				
Net income	—	—	—	59,911	—	—	—	1,539	61,450			
Issuance of stock	3	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34			
Grant of unvested restricted stock	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Shares withheld for income taxes on vesting of equity-based compensation	(17)	—	(185)	—	—	—	—	—	(185)			
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,346	—	—	—	—	—	2,346			
Dividends accrued and paid	—	—	—	(2,970)	(64,467)	—	—	(1,748)	(69,185)			
Net change associated with current period hedging transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,179)	—	(1,179)			
Repurchase and cancellation of shares	(2,240)	(23)	(27,511)	—	—	—	—	—	(27,534)			
Adjustments to non-controlling interests resulting from changes in ownership of operating partnership	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	(73)	—			
Balance at December 31, 2024	45,932	\$ 459	\$551,994	\$ 88,352	\$ (160,406)	\$ 1,512	\$ 12,676	\$494,587				

See accompanying notes.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499
Amortization of deferred financing fees and discounts/premiums on debt	684	689
Amortization of net origination fees related to notes receivable	(341)	(19)
Stock-based compensation	2,346	1,853
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)
(Income) from forfeited deposits	(1,205)	—
(Income) from equity method investment	(125)	(1)
Bad debt expense	—	15
Current and expected credit losses	113	76
Impairment of assets	790	5,840
Amortization of dedesignated interest rate swap	(114)	198
Losses on modification and extinguishment of debt	891	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	2,932	865
(Increase) Decrease in interest receivable	(68)	(63)
(Increase) Decrease in other assets	1,205	112
(Increase) Decrease in inventory	(324)	473
Increase (Decrease) in accrued interest	(1,982)	611
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses	(561)	(1,509)
Increase (Decrease) in deferred revenue	(329)	564
Increase (Decrease) in accrued property taxes	(660)	136
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	16,142	12,887
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Real estate acquisitions	(17,890)	(22,157)
Real estate and other improvements	(1,501)	(5,826)
Distributions from equity method investees	161	50
Collections of principal on loans	11,835	2,707
Issuance of loans and financing receivables	(35,823)	(11,800)
Proceeds from sale of property	311,972	195,487
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by investing activities	268,754	158,461
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings from mortgage notes payable	81,001	79,501
Repayments on mortgage notes payable	(239,522)	(155,894)
Issuance of stock	34	155
Common stock repurchased	(27,534)	(72,173)
Payment of debt issuance costs	(155)	(312)
Payment of swap fees	(366)	(437)
Redemption of Series A preferred units	—	(8,100)
Redemption of common units	—	(432)
Dividends on common stock	(21,630)	(12,273)
Shares withheld for income taxes on vesting of equity-based compensation	(185)	(43)
Distributions on Series A preferred units	(2,970)	(3,210)
Distributions to non-controlling interests in operating partnership, common	(617)	(295)
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) financing activities	(211,944)	(173,513)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	72,952	(2,165)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5,489	7,654
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 78,441	\$ 5,489
Cash paid during period for interest	\$ 20,958	\$ 22,450
Cash paid during period for taxes	\$ —	\$ —

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
SUPPLEMENTAL NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS:		
Dividend payable, common stock	\$ 55,797	\$ 12,961
Dividend payable, common units	\$ 1,456	\$ 325
Distributions payable, Series A preferred units	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,970
Deferred net gain from seller-financed dispositions	\$ —	\$ 2,107
Additions to real estate improvements included in accrued expenses	\$ 253	\$ 275
Origination fees included in notes receivable	\$ 2,595	\$ —
Swap fees payable included in accrued interest	\$ 75	\$ 146
Prepaid property tax liability acquired in acquisitions	\$ 34	\$ 10
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 13	\$ 396

See accompanying notes.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1—Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Farmland Partners Inc. (“FPI”), collectively with its subsidiaries, is an internally managed real estate company that owns and seeks to acquire high-quality farmland located in agricultural markets throughout North America. FPI was incorporated in Maryland on September 27, 2013. FPI elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), commencing with its short taxable year ended December 31, 2014.

FPI is the sole member of the sole general partner of Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP (the “Operating Partnership”), which was formed in Delaware on September 27, 2013. All of FPI’s assets are held by, and its operations are primarily conducted through, the Operating Partnership and the wholly owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2024, FPI owned a 97.5% interest in the Operating Partnership. See “Note 9—Stockholders’ Equity and Non-controlling Interests” for additional discussion regarding Class A Common units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“Common units”) and Series A preferred units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“Series A preferred units”). Unlike holders of FPI’s common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“common stock”), holders of the Operating Partnership’s Common units and Series A preferred units generally do not have voting rights or the power to direct the affairs of FPI. As of December 31, 2024, the Operating Partnership owned a 9.97% equity interest in an unconsolidated equity method investment that holds 11 properties (see “Note 1—Organization and Significant Accounting Policies—Equity Method Investments”).

References to the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” mean collectively FPI and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Operating Partnership.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company owned a portfolio of approximately 93,500 acres of farmland, which is consolidated in these financial statements. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, we owned land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag-Pro Ohio, LLC (“Ag Pro”) under the John Deere brand and served as property manager for approximately 48,300 acres of farmland (see “Note 6—Loans and Financing Receivables”).

On March 16, 2015, the Company formed FPI Agribusiness Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary (the “TRS” or “FPI Agribusiness”), as a taxable REIT subsidiary. We engage directly in farming, provide property management, auction, and brokerage services and volume purchasing services to our tenants through the TRS. As of December 31, 2024, the TRS performed direct farming operations on 2,103 acres of farmland owned by the Company located in California.

All references to numbers and percent of acres within this report are unaudited.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and include the accounts of FPI and the Operating Partnership. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in the current year. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or total equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, the impacts of public health crises, the war in Ukraine and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, substantially higher prices for oil and gas and substantially increased interest rates, and their effects on the domestic and global economies. We are unable to quantify the ultimate impact of these factors on our business.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Real Estate Acquisitions

When the Company acquires farmland where substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset, or a group of similar identifiable assets, it is not considered a business. As such, the Company accounts for these types of acquisitions as asset acquisitions. When substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is not concentrated in a single identifiable asset, or a group of similar assets, and contains acquired inputs and processes which have the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs, these acquisitions are accounted for as business combinations.

The Company considers single identifiable assets as tangible assets that are attached to and cannot be physically removed and used separately from another tangible asset without incurring significant cost or significant diminution in utility or fair value. The Company considers similar assets as assets that have a similar nature and risk characteristics.

Whether the Company's acquisitions are treated as asset acquisitions under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 360, Long-Lived Assets, or business combinations under ASC 805, Business Combinations, the fair value of the aggregate purchase price paid in each such acquisition is allocated among the assets acquired and any liabilities assumed by valuing the property as if it were vacant. The "as-if-vacant" value is allocated to land, buildings, improvements, permanent plantings and any liabilities, based on management's determination of the relative fair values of such assets and liabilities as of the date of acquisition.

Upon acquisition of real estate, the Company allocates the purchase price of the real estate based upon the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, which historically have consisted of land, drainage improvements, irrigation improvements, groundwater, permanent plantings (trees, bushes, shrubs, vines and perennial crops) and grain facilities, and may also consist of intangible assets, including in-place leases, above market and below market leases, and tenant relationships. The Company allocates the purchase price to the fair value of the tangible assets by valuing the land as if it were unimproved. The Company values improvements, including permanent plantings and grain facilities, at replacement cost, adjusted for depreciation.

Management's estimates of land value are determined based upon various sources including third-party appraisals, our own analysis of recently acquired or developed properties and existing comparable properties in our portfolio, and other market data. Factors considered by management in its analysis of land value include soil types, water availability and the sale prices of comparable farms. Management's estimates of groundwater value are made using historical information obtained regarding the applicable aquifer. Factors considered by management in its analysis of groundwater value are related to the location of the aquifer and whether or not the aquifer is a depletable resource or a replenishing resource. If the aquifer is a replenishing resource, no value is allocated to the groundwater. The Company includes an estimate of property taxes in the purchase price allocation of acquisitions to account for the expected liability that was assumed.

When above or below market leases are acquired, the Company values the intangible assets based on the present value of the difference between prevailing market rates and the in-place rates measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above market leases, and the initial term plus the term of any below market fixed rate renewal options for below market leases that are considered bargain renewal options. The above market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining term of the respective leases. The fair value of acquired below market leases, included in deferred revenue on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, is amortized as an increase to rental income on a straight-line basis over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases, plus the terms of any below market fixed rate renewal options that are considered bargain renewal options of the respective leases.

The purchase price is allocated to in-place lease values and tenant relationships, if they are acquired, based on the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease, availability of replacement tenants, probability of lease renewal, estimated down time and the Company's overall relationship with the tenant. The value of in-place lease intangibles and tenant relationships are included as an intangible asset and have been amortized over the remaining lease term (including expected renewal periods of the respective leases for tenant relationships) as amortization expense. If a tenant terminates its lease prior to its stated expiration, any unamortized amounts relating to that lease, including above and below market leases, in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, would be recorded to revenue or expense as appropriate.

The Company capitalizes acquisition costs and due diligence costs if the asset is expected to qualify as an asset acquisition. If the asset acquisition is abandoned, the capitalized asset acquisition costs are expensed to acquisition and due diligence costs in the period of abandonment. Costs associated with a business combination are expensed to acquisition and due diligence costs as incurred. During

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred an immaterial amount of costs related to acquisition and due diligence.

Total consideration for acquisitions may include a combination of cash and equity securities. When equity securities are issued, the Company determines the fair value of the equity securities issued based on the number of shares or units issued multiplied by the price per share or unit.

Using information available at the time of a business combination, the Company allocates the total consideration to tangible assets and liabilities and identified intangible assets and liabilities. Any residual amount remaining after such allocations is allocated to goodwill. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date when incomplete information exists as of the respective reporting date, the Company may adjust the preliminary purchase price allocations after obtaining more information about assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Real Estate Sales

The Company recognizes gains (losses) from the sales of real estate assets generally at the time the title is transferred and consideration is received.

Liquidity Policy

The Company manages its liquidity position and expected liquidity needs taking into consideration current cash balances, undrawn availability under its lines of credit (\$167.4 million as of December 31, 2024), and reasonably expected cash receipts. The business model of the Company, and of real estate investment companies in general, utilizes debt as a structural source of financing. When debt becomes due, it is generally refinanced rather than repaid using the Company's cash flow from operations. The Company has a history of being able to refinance its debt obligations prior to maturity. Furthermore, the Company also has a substantial portfolio of real estate assets and demonstrated ability to readily sell assets if necessary to fund any immediate liquidity needs. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had \$203.7 million of mortgage and other debt against a portfolio of real estate assets with a net book value of \$717.8 million.

Real Estate

The Company's real estate consists of land, groundwater and improvements made to the land consisting of permanent plantings, grain facilities, irrigation improvements, drainage improvements and other improvements. The Company records real estate at cost and capitalizes improvements and replacements when they extend the useful life or improve the efficiency of the asset. Construction in progress includes the costs to build new grain storage facilities and install new pivots, drainage and wells on newly acquired farms. The Company begins depreciating assets when the asset is ready for its intended use.

The Company expenses costs of repairs and maintenance at the time such costs are incurred. The Company computes depreciation and depletion for assets classified as improvements using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Grain facilities	10 - 40
Irrigation improvements	2 - 40
Drainage improvements	20 - 65
Groundwater	3 - 50
Permanent plantings	13 - 40
Other	5 - 40

The Company periodically evaluates the estimated useful lives for groundwater based on current state water regulations and depletion levels of the aquifers.

When a sale occurs, the Company recognizes the associated gain or loss when all consideration has been transferred, the sale has closed and there is no material continuing involvement. If a sale is expected to generate a loss, the Company first assesses it through the impairment evaluation process—see “Impairment of Real Estate Assets” below.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Impairment of Real Estate Assets

The Company evaluates its tangible and identifiable intangible real estate assets for impairment indicators whenever events such as declines in a property's operating performance, deteriorating market conditions or environmental or legal concerns bring recoverability of the carrying value of one or more assets into question. If such events are present, the Company projects the total undiscounted cash flows of the asset, including proceeds from disposition, and compares them to the net book value of the asset. If this evaluation indicates that the carrying value may not be recoverable, an impairment loss is recorded in earnings equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the asset. During the quarter ended September 30, 2023, the Company was under contract to sell an asset for less than its carrying amount, resulting in an impairment of \$3.8 million. The estimated fair value of this asset was \$3.6 million. The asset was sold during the fourth quarter of 2023. During the quarter ended December 31, 2023, the Company determined that one of its assets had an estimated fair value of \$9.8 million, resulting in an impairment of \$2.0 million. This is considered a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 is defined as inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement. The asset was valued based upon a market assessment of similar properties. There was \$0.2 million and \$5.8 million of impairment recognized on real estate assets in the accompanying financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was held in the custody of five financial institutions for both periods and the Company's balance at any given financial institution may at times exceed federally insurable limits. We consider highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less, such as money market funds, to be cash equivalents. The Company monitors balances with individual financial institutions to mitigate risks relating to balances exceeding such limits.

Debt Issuance Costs

Costs incurred by the Company in obtaining debt are deducted from the face amount of mortgage notes and bonds payable, net except for those costs relating to the Company's lines of credit which are recognized as an asset within deferred financing fees, net. Debt issuance costs are amortized using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the terms of the related indebtedness. Any unamortized amounts upon early repayment of mortgage notes payable are written off in the period in which repayment occurs. Fully amortized deferred financing fees are removed from the books upon maturity or repayment of the underlying debt. For more information on the Company's debt, see "Note 7—Mortgage Notes, Lines of Credit and Bonds Payable".

Loans and Financing Receivables

Loans and financing receivables are stated at their unpaid principal balance and include unamortized direct origination costs, prepaid interest and accrued interest through the reporting date, less any allowance for losses and unearned borrower paid points. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has two types of loans and financing receivables: loans under the Company's loan program (the "FPI Loan Program") and sale-leaseback transactions accounted for as financing receivables.

Loans under the FPI Loan Program: The Company offers an agricultural lending product focused on farmers as a complement to the Company's business of acquiring and owning farmland and leasing it to farmers. Under the FPI Loan Program, the Company makes loans to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners to provide financing for property acquisitions, working capital requirements, operational farming activities, farming infrastructure projects and for other farming, agricultural and other real estate related projects. As of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had six notes outstanding under the FPI Loan Program and has designated each of the notes receivable as loans. For loans under the FPI Loan Program, a loan is placed on non-accrual status when management determines, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the loan is impaired or collection of interest is doubtful. The accrual of interest on the instrument ceases when there is concern that principal or interest due according to the note agreement will not be collected. Any payment received on such non-accrual loans are recorded as interest income when the payment is received. The loan is reclassified as accrual-basis once interest and principal payments become current. The Company periodically reviews the value of the underlying collateral of farm real estate for the loan receivable and evaluates whether the value of the collateral continues to provide adequate security for the loan. Any uncollectible interest previously accrued is also charged off. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we believed the value of the underlying collateral

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Farmland Partners Inc. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for each of the loans to be sufficient and in excess of the respective outstanding principal and accrued interest and no loans are currently on non-accrual status.

Sale-leaseback Transactions Accounted for as Financing Arrangements: In accordance with ASC 842, for transactions in which the Company enters into a contract to acquire an asset and lease it back to the seller, the Company is required to separately assess the lease classification apart from the other assets. In November 2022, the Company purchased land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro under the John Deere brand. The Company determined that the land and building components of the lease agreement with Ag Pro meet the definition of a sales-type lease and therefore, control is not considered to have transferred to the Company under GAAP. In December 2024, the Company purchased a property in West Virginia in a sale-leaseback transaction. The agreement contained a repurchase option. The Company determined that the repurchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised and, therefore, the transaction meets the definition of a sales type-lease. As a result, the Company does not recognize the underlying assets but instead recognizes financial assets in accordance with ASC 310 “Receivables.” Accordingly, these transactions are accounted for as financing receivables and are included in loans and financing receivables, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, net of allowance for credit losses, in accordance with ASC 310.

Current expected credit losses (“CECL”): Under ASC 326, the Company is required to estimate an expected lifetime credit loss. The Company monitors its loans and financing receivables using a CECL methodology which is based upon historical collection experience, collateral values, current trends, long-term probability of default (“PD”) and estimated loss given default (“LGD”). This approach calculates impairment by multiplying the PD (probability the asset will default within a given timeframe) by the LGD (percentage of the asset not expected to be collected due to default). The PD and LGD are estimated using average historical default rates of a company with similar credit risk factors to the Company’s tenant where practical. Accrued interest write-offs are recognized as credit loss expense. The CECL allowance is recorded as a reduction to loans and financing receivables, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The CECL allowance is updated on a quarterly basis with the resulting change being recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the relevant period. Charge-offs are deducted from the allowance in the period in which they are deemed uncollectible. Recoveries previously written off are recorded when received.

Deferred Offering Costs

Deferred offering costs include incremental direct costs related to regulatory, legal, accounting and professional service costs incurred by the Company in connection with proposed or actual offerings of securities. At the completion of a securities offering, the deferred offering costs are charged ratably as a reduction of the gross proceeds of equity as stock is issued. If an offering is abandoned, the previously deferred offering costs will be charged to operations in the period in which the offering is abandoned. The Company incurred \$0.0 million and less than \$0.1 million in offering costs during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$0.0 million in deferred offering costs associated with proposed or completed offerings of securities, net of amortization, remaining on the balance sheet.

Assets Held for Sale

The Company determines whether certain assets meet the criteria of assets held for sale in accordance with ASC Topic 360, “Property, Plant, and Equipment.” These assets are measured at the lower of (i) the carrying value and (ii) the fair value of the assets, less costs to sell. The Company determines fair value based on the three-level valuation hierarchy for fair value measurement. Effective with the designation of the assets as held for sale, the Company suspends recording depreciation of the assets, resulting in a decrease in depreciation during the period. As of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had less than \$0.1 million classified as held for sale within the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented at face value, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts, reducing the receivables balance to an amount that it estimates is collectible from our customers. Estimates used in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts are based on historical collection experience, current trends, aging of accounts receivable and periodic credit evaluations of the Company’s customers’ financial condition. The Company creates an allowance for accounts receivable when it becomes apparent, based upon age or customer circumstances, that an amount may not be collectible, such that all current expected losses are sufficiently reserved for at each reporting period. The Company considered its current expectations of future economic conditions when estimating its allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts was less than

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

\$0.1 million as of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a reduction to rental revenue if in relation to revenues recognized in the year, or as property operating expenses if in relation to revenue recognized in the prior years.

Inventory

Inventory consists of costs related to crops grown on farms directly operated by the TRS and is separated into growing crop inventory, harvested crop inventory or general inventory, as appropriate. Inventory is stated in the consolidated balance sheets at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Growing crop inventory consists of costs allocated to crops that have not yet been harvested, primarily costs related to land preparation, cultivation, irrigation and fertilization. Growing crop inventory is charged to cost of products sold when the related crop is harvested and sold.

Harvested crop inventory consists of costs accumulated both during the growing and harvesting phases and allocated to harvested crops. Harvested crop inventory is stated at the lower of accumulated costs or estimated net realizable value, which is the market price of the harvested crops, based upon the nearest market in the geographic region, less any cost of disposition. Cost of disposition includes broker's commissions, freight and other marketing costs.

General inventory, such as fertilizer, seeds and pesticides, is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, inventory consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Harvested crop	\$ 414	\$ 246
Growing crop	2,245	2,089
	<u>\$ 2,659</u>	<u>\$ 2,335</u>

Equity Method Investments

On January 20, 2021, the Company entered into property sale and long-term management agreements with Promised Land Opportunity Zone Farms I, LLC (the "OZ Fund"), a private investment fund focused on acquiring and improving farmland in qualified opportunity zones in the United States, as designated under U.S. tax provisions enacted in 2017. As consideration for 10 farms sold to the OZ Fund in March 2021, the Company received approximately \$2.4 million in convertible notes receivable, which, in addition to the accrued interest thereon, was converted into membership interests in the OZ Fund at the Company's election in July 2021. The OZ Fund will exist until an event of dissolution occurs, as defined in the limited liability company agreement of the OZ Fund (the "Fund Agreement"). Under the Fund Agreement, the manager of the OZ Fund may call for additional capital contributions from its members to fund expenses, property acquisitions and capital improvements in accordance with each members' funding ratio. The Company's capital contributions are capped at \$4.3 million.

Under the Fund Agreement, any available cash, after the allowance for the payment of all obligations, operating expenses and capital improvements, is distributed to the members at least annually. For each fiscal year, net income or loss is allocated to the members pro rata in accordance with their percentage interest.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired in the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill has been reduced below its carrying value. The impairment test requires allocating goodwill and other assets and liabilities to reporting units. The fair value of each reporting unit is determined and compared to the carrying value of the reporting unit. The fair value is calculated using the expected present value of future cash flows method. Significant assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts include future cash flows, discount rates and future capital requirements. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, including goodwill, the excess of the book value over

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

the fair value of goodwill is charged to net income as an impairment expense. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not incur any impairment charges related to goodwill.

Amortization of intangible assets with definite lives is calculated using the straight-line method, which is reflective of the benefit pattern in which the estimated economic benefit is expected to be received over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. Intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the intangible asset may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value of the asset. Trade names and trademarks have an indefinite life and, therefore, are not subject to amortization, but rather are tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value is below its carrying value. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded impairment of \$0.6 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, on intangible assets. The fair value of trade names was determined to be \$1.2 million at December 31, 2024. The Company utilized the relief from royalties method to determine the present value of cash flows through 2049 and the present value of residual cash flows, utilizing a discount rate of 8.7% and an average long-term revenue growth rate range of 0-3% per year. This is considered a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 is defined as inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement. Customer relationships are subject to amortization and are amortized over a period of 10 to 12 years. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded amortization of customer relationships of less than \$0.1 million for each period.

Income Taxes

As a REIT, the Company is permitted to deduct dividends, for income tax purposes, paid to its stockholders, thereby eliminating the U.S. federal taxation of income represented by such distributions at the Company level, provided certain requirements are met. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (including, for periods prior to 2022, any applicable alternative minimum tax) on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. The Company recorded income tax benefit totaling less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Operating Partnership leases certain of its farms to the TRS, which is subject to federal and state income taxes. The TRS accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax basis and for operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards based on enacted income tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled. However, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not they will be realized on consideration of available evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, future projected taxable income and tax planning strategies. There was \$0.4 million and \$(2.5) million in taxable income (loss) from the TRS for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company performs an annual review for any uncertain tax positions and, if necessary, will record future tax consequences of uncertain tax positions in the financial statements. An uncertain tax position is defined as a position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that is not based on clear and unambiguous tax law and which when examined by taxing authorities is more-likely-than-not to be sustained on review and which is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities for interim or annual periods. At December 31, 2024, the Company did not identify any uncertain tax positions. The Company did not identify any uncertain tax positions related to the 2023 open tax year.

When the Company acquires a property in a business combination, the Company evaluates such acquisition for any related deferred tax assets or liabilities and determines if a deferred tax asset or liability should be recorded in conjunction with the purchase price allocation. If a built-in gain is acquired, the Company evaluates the required holding period (generally 5 years) and determines if it has the ability and intent to hold the underlying assets for the necessary holding period. If the Company has the ability to hold the underlying assets for the required holding period, no deferred tax liability is recorded with respect to the built-in gain. The Company determined that no deferred tax asset or liability should be recorded as a result of any acquisitions that it undertook during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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Farmland Partners Inc. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Fair Value

The Company is required to disclose fair value as further explained in “Note 6—Notes Receivable”, “Note 7—Mortgage Notes, Lines of Credit and Bonds Payable” and “Note 10—Hedge Accounting”. Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”)’s ASC 820-10 establishes a three-level hierarchy for the disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- *Level 1*—Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- *Level 2*—Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable or can be substantially corroborated for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- *Level 3*—Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement.

Hedge Accounting

ASC 815 requires the Company to recognize all of its derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and, further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the company must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, the gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations during the reporting period.

The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk, by managing the amount, sources, duration and interest rate exposure of its funding. The Company may also use interest rate derivative financial instruments, namely interest rate swaps.

The Company may enter into marketing contracts to sell commodities. Derivatives and hedge accounting guidance requires a company to evaluate these contracts to determine whether the contracts are derivatives. Certain contracts that meet the definition of a derivative may be exempt from derivative accounting if designated as normal purchase or normal sales. The Company evaluates all contracts at inception to determine if they are derivatives and if they meet the normal purchase and normal sale designation requirements.

The Company has in place one interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. This agreement qualifies as a cash flow hedge and is actively evaluated for ongoing effectiveness (see “Note 10—Hedge Accounting”). The entire change in the fair value of the Company’s designated cash flow hedges is recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders’ equity in the Company’s consolidated balance sheets.

Additionally, the Company assesses whether the derivative used in its hedging transaction is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when it is determined that a derivative has ceased to be or is not expected to be highly effective as a hedge, and then reflects changes in fair value of the derivative as gain or loss, as applicable, in the consolidated statements of operations during reporting periods after such determination.

Segment Reporting

The majority of the Company’s revenue is derived from owning and managing properties leased to tenants. All assets and operations of the Company are located in the United States. The Company’s chief operating decision makers (“CODMs”) (Paul Pittman, Executive Chairman, and Luca Fabri, President and Chief Executive Officer) do not evaluate performance on a farm-specific or transactional basis and do not distinguish the Company’s principal business or group its operations on a geographical basis for purposes of measuring performance. Accordingly, the Company has identified a single operating segment which is the entire entity for reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP and no aggregation of segments was required.

The CODMs assess performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources on a consolidated basis using Adjusted Funds from Operations (“AFFO”) and AFFO per share, which are Non-GAAP measures. The CODMs use AFFO and AFFO per share

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

to monitor budget versus actual results and evaluate performance of the segment in deciding whether to repay indebtedness, repurchase shares, fund and maintain our assets and operations, acquire new properties that we believe are accretive to long-term value creation, make distributions to our stockholders and unitholders, and fund other general business needs.

As the single operating segment is the Company in its entirety and the accounting policies for this segment are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in Note 1—Organization and Significant Accounting Policies, there are no differences between the measurements of the Company's single operating segment and the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, information about the profit or loss, assets, investments, expenditures and all other significant items of the Company's single reportable segment can be found on the Company's consolidated financial statements or in the reconciliation of net income (loss) to AFFO and AFFO per share below. In addition, there are no changes from prior period in the measurement methods used to determine segment information.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
<i>(in thousands except per share amounts)</i>		
Net income	\$ 61,450	\$ 31,681
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(54,148)	(36,133)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,588	7,499
Impairment of assets	790	5,840
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,680	\$ 8,887
Stock-based compensation and incentive	1,963	2,008
Deferred impact of interest rate swap terminations	—	198
Real estate related acquisition and due diligence costs	28	17
Distributions on Preferred units and stock	(2,970)	(2,970)
Severance expense	1,373	—
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,074	\$ 8,140
AFFO per diluted weighted average share data:		
AFFO weighted average common shares	49,127	51,810
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.55
Income available to redeemable non-controlling interest and non-controlling interest in operating partnership	0.07	0.08
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	0.11	0.14
Impairment of assets	0.02	0.11
Stock-based compensation and incentive	0.04	0.04
(Gain) on disposition of assets, net	(1.10)	(0.70)
Distributions on Preferred units and stock	(0.07)	(0.06)
Severance expense	0.03	0.00
AFFO per diluted weighted average share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.16

⁽¹⁾ The year ended December 31, 2024 includes approximately \$1.2 million of income from forfeited deposits due to the termination of a repurchase agreement.

For more information about the Company's revenue disaggregated by source and major customers, please refer to Note 2—Revenue Recognition and Note 3—Concentration Risk, respectively.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, excluding the weighted average number of unvested restricted shares ("participating securities" as defined in "Note 9—Stockholders' Equity and non-controlling Interests"). Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, plus other potentially dilutive securities such as stock grants or shares that would be issued in the event that Common units are redeemed for shares of common stock of the Company. No adjustment is made for shares that are anti-dilutive during a period.

Non-controlling Interests

The Company's non-controlling interests are interests in the Operating Partnership not owned by FPI. The Company evaluates whether non-controlling interests are subject to redemption features outside of its control. The Company classifies non-controlling

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Farmland Partners Inc. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

interests that are contingently redeemable solely for cash (unless stockholder approval is obtained to redeem for shares of common stock) one year after issuance or deemed probable to eventually become redeemable and which have redemption features outside of its control, as redeemable non-controlling interests in the mezzanine section of the consolidated balance sheets. The amounts reported for non-controlling interests on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations represent the portion of income or losses not attributable to the Company.

Stock Based Compensation

From time to time, the Company may award non-vested shares under the Company's Third Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") as compensation to officers, employees, non-employee directors and non-employee consultants (see "Note 9—Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests"). The shares issued to officers, employees, and non-employee directors vest over a period of time as determined by our Board of Directors at the date of grant. The Company recognizes compensation expense for non-vested shares granted to officers, employees and directors on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period based upon the fair value of the shares on the date of grant, as adjusted for forfeitures. The Company recognizes expense related to non-vested shares granted to non-employee consultants over the period that services are received.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. Among other things, these amendments require that public business entities on an annual basis (i) disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation, and (ii) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold (if the effect of those reconciling items is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the amount computed by multiplying pretax income or loss by the applicable statutory income tax rate). The amendments require that all entities disclose on an annual basis (i) the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes, (ii) the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid (net of refunds received) is equal to or greater than 5 percent of total income taxes paid (net of refunds received), (iii) income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign, and (iv) income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign. The ASU is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company is in the process of assessing the effect of this update on the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

The FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (Subtopic 220-40) in November 2024. The purpose of the ASU is to improve the disclosures about an entity's expenses and to address requests from investors for more transparent information about certain types of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization, and depletion) included within expense captions presented on the face of the income statement (such as cost of sales, SG&A, and research and development). The new standard requires these disclosures to be presented in tabular format within the notes to the financial statements and does not change the requirements for the presentation of expenses on the face of the income statement. The ASU is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026. The Company is in the process of assessing the effect of this update on the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

Note 2—Revenue Recognition

Fixed Rent: The majority of the Company's leases provide for rent payments on an entirely or partially fixed basis. For the majority of its fixed farm rent leases, the Company receives at least 50% of the annual lease payment from tenants before crops are planted, generally during the first quarter of the year, with the remaining 50% of the lease payment due in the second half of the year generally after the crops are harvested. Rental income is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain of the Company's leases provide for tenants to reimburse the Company for property taxes and other expenses. These tenant reimbursements and rent payments are treated as a single lease component because the timing and pattern of revenue recognition is the same. This means that rental income is equal in all periods of the lease, calculated by adding all expected lease payments (including increases within the lease) and dividing by the number of periods, despite the cash rents being received in lump sums at the specific times as described above. The lease term generally considers periods when a tenant: (1) may not terminate its lease obligation early; (2) may terminate its lease obligation early in exchange for a fee or penalty that the Company considers material enough such that termination would not be probable; (3) possesses renewal rights and the tenant's failure to exercise such rights imposes a penalty on the tenant material enough such that renewal appears

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

reasonably assured; or (4) possesses bargain renewal options for such periods. Payments received in advance are included in deferred revenue until they are earned.

Variable Rent: Certain of the Company's leases provide for a rent payment determined as a percentage of the gross farm proceeds in their entirety or above a certain threshold. Revenue under leases providing for variable rent may be recorded at the guaranteed crop insurance minimums and recognized ratably over the lease term during the crop year. Upon notification from the grain or packing facility that a future contract for delivery of the harvest has been finalized or when the tenant has notified the Company of the total amount of gross farm proceeds, revenue is recognized for the excess of the actual gross farm proceeds and the previously recognized minimum guaranteed insurance.

Fixed Rent and Variable Rent: Certain of the Company's leases provide for a minimum fixed rent plus variable rent based on gross farm revenue.

The following table presents rental income that is disaggregated by revenue source for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Fixed Farm Rent	\$ 32,236	\$ 33,739
Solar, Wind and Recreation Rent	2,617	3,954
Tenant Reimbursements	2,714	3,428
Variable Rent	9,552	8,064
	\$ 47,119	\$ 49,185

The Company's leases generally have terms ranging from one to three years, with some extending up to 40 years (e.g., renewable energy leases). Payments received in advance are included in deferred revenue until they are earned. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$0.1 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, in deferred revenue. Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2023 included a deferred gain of approximately \$2.1 million in connection with the sale of two properties that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2023, whereby the Company provided approximately \$9.5 million of seller financing. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company collected the seller financing and recognized the gain on sale of approximately \$2.1 million.

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from rental income. The Company elected an accounting policy to account for both its lease and non-lease components (specifically, tenant reimbursements) as a single lease component under ASC 842, Lease Accounting.

The following sets forth a summary of rental income recognized during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	Rental income recognized For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Leases in effect at the beginning of the year	\$ 40,978	\$ 45,863
Leases entered into during the year	6,141	3,322
	\$ 47,119	\$ 49,185

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Future minimum fixed rent payments from tenants under all non-cancelable leases in place as of December 31, 2024, including lease advances when contractually due, but excluding crop share and tenant reimbursement of expenses, for each of the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(in thousands) Year Ending December 31,	Future rental payments
2025	\$ 42,900
2026	22,733
2027	17,376
2028	12,043
2029	3,761
Thereafter	48,002
	\$ 146,815

Since lease renewal periods are exercisable at the option of the lessee, the preceding table presents future minimum lease payments due during the initial lease term only.

Crop Sales: For farms directly operated through the TRS, the Company records revenue from the sale of harvested crops when the harvested crop has been contracted to be delivered to a grain or packing facility and title has transferred. Revenues from the sale of harvested crops recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$5.0 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. The cost of harvested crops sold was \$3.9 million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Harvested crops are recorded using the market price at the date the harvested crop is delivered to the grain or packing facility and title has transferred.

Other Revenue: Other revenue includes crop insurance proceeds, auction fees, brokerage fees, interest income, and property management income. Crop insurance proceeds are recognized when the amount is determinable and collectible. Crop insurance proceeds are generally received in lieu of crop sales on farms directly operated through the TRS. The Company generates auction revenue by contracting with a real estate owner to market and auction farm property. Successful bidders sign a purchase agreement immediately following the auction. Auction fee revenue is recognized upon completion of the auction. The Company generates real estate brokerage commissions by acting as a broker for real estate investors or owners seeking to buy or sell farm property. Revenue from brokerage fees is recognized upon completion of the transaction. Property management revenue is recognized over the term of the contract as services are being provided. The Company collects property management fees in advance of the commencement of property management activities on behalf of third parties and includes them in deferred revenue until they are earned over the life of the contract. Interest income is recognized on loans and financing receivables on an accrual basis over the life of the loans. Direct origination costs are netted against loan origination fees and are amortized over the life of the note using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, as an adjustment to interest income which is included as a component of other revenue in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table presents other revenue that is disaggregated by revenue source for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Auction and brokerage fees	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,138
Crop insurance proceeds	821	2,335
Property management income	1,009	890
Other (e.g., interest income)	2,868	1,661
	\$ 6,080	\$ 6,024

Note 3—Concentration Risk

Credit Risk

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had certain tenant concentrations as presented in the table below. If a significant tenant, representing a tenant concentration, fails to make rental payments to the Company or elects to terminate its leases,

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

and the land cannot be re-leased on satisfactory terms, there may be a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and the Company's ability to continue operations. The following is a summary of our significant tenants:

(\$ in thousands) Tenant A ⁽¹⁾	Rental income recognized For the years ended December 31,		Approximate % of rental income For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
\$ 10,309	\$ 6,702	21.9 %	13.6 %	

⁽¹⁾ The Company has numerous permanent crop leases with major farming companies located in California.

Geographic Risk

The following table summarizes the percentage of approximate total acres owned as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the fixed and variable rent recorded by the Company for the years then ended by location of the farm:

Location of Farm ⁽²⁾	Approximate % of total acres As of December 31,		Rental Income ⁽¹⁾ For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Corn Belt	45.2 %	33.6 %	40.3 %	37.7 %
Delta and South	9.6 %	19.9 %	8.4 %	11.9 %
High Plains	22.3 %	16.4 %	6.0 %	9.1 %
Southeast	10.9 %	21.7 %	15.7 %	18.6 %
West Coast	12.0 %	8.4 %	29.6 %	22.7 %
	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Due to regional disparities in the use of leases with variable rent and seasonal variations in the recognition of variable rent revenue, regional comparisons by rental income are more relevant for full years than quarters or partial years.

⁽²⁾ Corn Belt includes farms located in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and eastern Nebraska. Delta and South includes farms located in Arkansas and Louisiana. High Plains includes farms located in Colorado, Kansas and Texas. Southeast includes farms located in South Carolina and West Virginia. West Coast includes farms located in California.

Note 4—Related Party Transactions

On July 21, 2015, the Company entered into a lease agreement with American Agriculture Aviation LLC ("American Ag Aviation") for the use of a private plane. American Ag Aviation is a Colorado limited liability company that is owned 100% by Paul A. Pittman, the Company's Executive Chairman. The private plane was generally utilized when commercial air travel was not readily available or practical to and from a particular location. The Company incurred costs of \$0.0 million and less than \$0.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, to American Ag Aviation for use of the aircraft in accordance with the lease agreement. Generally, costs were recognized based on the nature of the associated use of the aircraft consistently with other travel expenses, as follows: (i) general and administrative - expensed as general and administrative expenses within the Company's consolidated statements of operations; (ii) land acquisition (accounted for as an asset acquisition) - allocated to the acquired real estate assets within the Company's consolidated balance sheets; and (iii) land acquisition (accounted for as a business combination) - expensed as acquisition and due diligence costs within the Company's consolidated statements of operations. In November 2023, the lease agreement was terminated due to American Ag Aviation's disposition of its private plane.

Note 5—Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed acquisitions consisting of four properties in the Corn Belt and Delta and South regions. Aggregate cash consideration for these acquisitions totaled \$17.9 million. No intangible assets were acquired through these acquisitions.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company completed acquisitions consisting of four properties in the Corn Belt and Delta and South regions. Aggregate cash consideration for these acquisitions totaled \$22.2 million. No intangible assets were acquired through these acquisitions.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
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During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed dispositions consisting of 54 properties in the Corn Belt, Delta and South, High Plains and Southeast regions. The Company received \$312.0 million in aggregate consideration, and recognized an aggregate gain on sale of \$54.1 million. This gain includes \$2.1 million in connection with dispositions of certain properties with seller financing sold in 2023, for which the gain was deferred until the Company collected the seller financing in 2024. On October 16, 2024, 46 of the 54 properties disposed of during the year, comprising 41,554 acres, were sold to Farmland Reserve, Inc., a Utah nonprofit corporation and an unrelated party, for total consideration of \$289.0 million. The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets included in the disposal group as of the disposal date were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	October 16, 2024
Land, at cost	\$ 223,963
Grain facilities	4,654
Irrigation improvements	11,836
Drainage improvements	2,072
Other	693
Construction in progress	18
Real estate, at cost	243,236
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,016)
Total real estate, net	<u><u>238,220</u></u>

The Company recognized a gain of \$49.0 million on the sale of the portfolio, which is presented in (Gain) on disposition of assets, net in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. It is included within continuing operations in accordance with ASC 360-10-45-5. The net income before income tax benefit attributable to the disposed portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2024 (through the date of sale) and 2023 was \$8.5 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. The net income attributable to the Company (after non-controlling interests) for the years ended December 31, 2024 (through the date of sale) and 2023 was \$8.3 million and \$8.2 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company completed dispositions consisting of 74 properties in the Corn Belt, Delta and South, High Plains, Southeast and West Coast regions. The Company received \$195.5 million in aggregate consideration, including \$11.8 million in seller financing, and recognized an aggregate gain on sale of \$36.1 million.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company deferred an additional net gain on sale of \$2.1 million in connection with dispositions of certain properties with seller financing. The gain was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2024, when the Company collected the seller financing.

Note 6—Loans and Financing Receivables

The Company offers an agricultural lending product focused on farmers as a complement to the Company's business of acquiring and owning farmland and leasing it to farmers. Under the FPI Loan Program, the Company primarily makes loans to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners to provide financing for property acquisitions, working capital requirements, operational farming activities, farming infrastructure projects and for other farming, agricultural and other real estate related projects. The Company seeks to make loans that are collateralized by farm real estate or growing crops and in principal amounts of \$1.0 million or more at fixed interest rates with maturities of up to six years. The Company expects the borrower to repay the loans in accordance with the loan agreements based on farming operations and access to other forms of capital, as permitted.

In addition to loans made under the FPI Loan Program, the Company, on certain occasions, makes short-term loans to tenants secured by collateral other than real estate, such as growing crops, equipment or inventory, when the Company believes such loans will ensure the orderly completion of farming operations on a property owned by the Company for a given crop year and other credit is not available to the borrower.

On November 18, 2022, the Company acquired land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio leased to Ag Pro (the seller), under the John Deere brand. In accordance with ASC 842, Lease Accounting, control is not considered to have transferred to the Company under GAAP and these transactions are accounted for as financing arrangements under ASC 310, Receivables, rather than as investments in real estate subject to operating leases. The leases mature in November 2037 and contain renewal options for periods up to 20 years from the original maturity date. The discount rate used for the transactions was 6.15%.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

On December 18, 2024, the Company purchased a property in West Virginia in a sale leaseback transaction containing a repurchase option. The Company determined that the repurchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised and, therefore, the transaction meets the definition of a sales type-lease and is accounted for as a financing arrangement. The lease matures on December 31, 2029. The discount rate used for the transaction was 10.0%.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company held the following loans and financing receivables:

(\$ in thousands) Loan	Terms	Outstanding as of		Maturity Date
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Loans under FPI Loan Program:				
Mortgage Note ⁽¹⁾	Principal & interest due at maturity	\$ 207	\$ 210	12/7/2028
Mortgage Note ⁽²⁾	Principal due at maturity & interest due quarterly	1,842	1,900	3/3/2025
Mortgage Note ⁽³⁾	Principal due at maturity & interest due quarterly	1,800	1,800	11/17/2028
Mortgage Note ⁽⁴⁾	Principal due at maturity & interest due semi-annually	—	8,009	12/28/2024
Mortgage Note ⁽⁵⁾	Principal due at maturity & interest due semi-annually	—	1,491	12/28/2024
Mortgage Note ⁽⁶⁾	Principal due at maturity & interest due monthly	500	500	6/30/2025
Mortgage Note ⁽⁷⁾	Principal & interest due at maturity	22,000	—	1/31/2026
Mortgage Note ⁽⁷⁾	Principal & interest due at maturity	6,380	—	1/31/2026
Total outstanding principal		32,729	13,910	
Sale-leaseback transactions accounted for as financing arrangements:				
Financing Receivable, net ⁽⁸⁾	Monthly payments in accordance with lease agreement	5,947	5,920	11/17/2037
Financing Receivable, net ⁽⁸⁾	Monthly payments in accordance with lease agreement	4,497	4,498	11/17/2037
Financing Receivable, net ⁽⁸⁾	Monthly payments in accordance with lease agreement	3,565	3,563	11/17/2037
Financing Receivable, net ⁽⁸⁾	Monthly payments in accordance with lease agreement	3,231	3,237	11/17/2037
Financing Receivable, net ⁽⁹⁾	Monthly payments in accordance with lease agreement	7,826	—	12/31/2029
Total financing receivable		25,066	17,218	
Interest receivable (net prepaid interest and points)		(2,209)	60	
Allowance for credit losses		(281)	(168)	
Provision for interest receivable		—	—	
Total Loans and financing receivables, net		<u>\$ 55,305</u>	<u>\$ 31,020</u>	

- ¹⁾ The original note was renegotiated and a second note was entered into simultaneously with the borrower during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The note is secured against farmland properties.
- ²⁾ On March 3, 2022, the Company entered into two loans with the same party secured against farmland.
- ³⁾ On November 17, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement secured by farmland in connection with a property disposition.
- ⁴⁾ On December 28, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement secured by farmland in connection with a property disposition. This loan was fully repaid in August 2024.
- ⁵⁾ On December 28, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement secured by farmland in connection with a property disposition. This loan was fully repaid in August 2024.
- ⁶⁾ On December 28, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement secured by farmland and a feedlot in connection with a property disposition.
- ⁷⁾ On October 29, 2024 and December 20, 2024, the Company entered into loan agreements with the same party secured against properties.
- ⁸⁾ On November 18, 2022, the Company acquired land and buildings for four agriculture equipment dealerships in Ohio, accounted for as financing transactions. The leases may be extended beyond the stated maturity date, for up to an additional 20 years, at the option of the tenant.
- ⁹⁾ On December 18, 2024, the Company entered into a sale leaseback transaction accounted for as a financing transaction, with a lease term of five years.

Loans and financing receivables are stated at their unpaid principal balance and include unamortized direct origination costs and accrued interest through the reporting date, less any allowance for losses and unearned borrower paid points. The Company monitors its receivables based upon historical collection experience, collateral values, current trends, long-term probability of default ("PD") and estimated loss given default ("LGD"). Accrued interest write-offs are recognized as credit loss expense. The Company has estimated its credit losses on its loan balances in accordance with ASC 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, to be less than \$0.1 million as of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Additionally, the Company has recorded an allowance for credit losses on its financing receivables of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company recorded no credit loss expense related to receivables during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. There were no charge-offs during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and less than \$0.1 million and \$0.0 million in recoveries for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, all payments under loans and financing receivables have been received in accordance with the agreements.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
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The following tables detail the allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Allowance	Loans and financing receivables, net	Allowance as a % of Amortized Cost
Loans under FPI Loan Program	\$ 30,520	\$ (49)	\$ 30,471	0.16 %
Financing Receivables	25,066	(232)	24,834	0.93 %
Totals	\$ 55,586	\$ (281)	\$ 55,305	0.51 %

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2023			
	Amortized Cost	Allowance	Loans and financing receivables, net	Allowance as a % of Amortized Cost
Loans under FPI Loan Program	\$ 13,970	\$ (76)	\$ 13,894	0.54 %
Financing Receivables	17,218	(92)	17,126	0.53 %
Totals	\$ 31,188	\$ (168)	\$ 31,020	0.54 %

The following chart reflects the roll-forward of the allowance for credit losses for our loans and financing receivables for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(\$ in thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (168)	\$ (92)
Initial allowance for financing receivables	(140)	—
Initial allowance for loan receivables	—	(76)
Current period change in credit allowance	10	—
Charge-offs	—	—
Recoveries	17	—
Balance at end of period	\$ (281)	\$ (168)

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of loans receivable and financing receivables for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is set out below:

(\$ in thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 31,128	\$ 22,011
Additions during year:		
Issuance of loans and financing receivables	35,823	11,801
Interest accrued on financing receivables	1,116	1,054
Origination fees included in notes receivable	2,595	—
	70,662	34,866
Deductions during year:		
Collections of principal on loans	11,835	2,707
Payments on financing receivables	1,032	1,031
Balance at end of year	\$ 57,795	\$ 31,128

The collateral for the mortgage notes receivable consists of real estate and personal property.

The Company estimates the fair value of loans and financing receivables using Level 3 inputs under the hierarchy established by GAAP. Fair value is estimated by discounting cash flows using interest rates based on management's estimates of market interest rates on loans receivable with comparable terms and credit risk whenever the interest rates on the loans receivable are deemed not to be at market rates. The fair value for financing receivables does not take into consideration any residual value upon the end of the lease term. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the estimated fair value of the loans and financing receivables was \$48.7 million and \$24.5 million, respectively.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Note 7—Mortgage Notes, Lines of Credit and Bonds Payable

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had the following indebtedness outstanding:

Loan	Interest Payment Terms	Annual Interest Rate as of December 31, 2024	Interest Rate Terms	Next Adjustment Date	Principal Outstanding as of		Maturity Date	Book Value of Collateral as of December 31, 2024
					December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
Farmer Mac Bond #6	Semi-annual	3.69%	Fixed	N/A	\$ 13,827	\$ 13,827	April 2025	\$ 5,069
Farmer Mac Bond #7	Semi-annual	3.68%	Fixed	N/A	11,160	11,160	April 2025	—
Farmer Mac Facility	Monthly	6.05%	SOFR + 1.50%	N/A	—	30,000	December 2025	73,484
MetLife Term Loan #1	Semi-annual	5.55%	Fixed	N/A	67,086	72,585	March 2026	102,171
MetLife Term Loan #4	Semi-annual	5.55%	Fixed for 3 years	March 2026	1,550	5,756	June 2026	3,366
MetLife Term Loan #5	Semi-annual	5.63%	Fixed for 3 years	January 2026	1,827	5,179	January 2027	7,378
MetLife Term Loan #6	Semi-annual	5.55%	Fixed for 3 years	February 2026	16,226	21,726	February 2027	26,230
MetLife Term Loan #7	Semi-annual	5.87%	Fixed for 3 years	June 2026	6,934	15,434	June 2027	12,120
MetLife Term Loan #8	Semi-annual	4.12%	Fixed for 10 years	December 2027	44,000	44,000	December 2042	110,042
MetLife Term Loan #9	Semi-annual	6.37%	Fixed for 3 years	May 2027	8,400	16,800	May 2028	16,865
MetLife Term Loan #10	Semi-annual	6.36%	Fixed	N/A	21,806	48,986	October 2030	36,711
MetLife Term Loan #11	Semi-annual	5.35%	Fixed for 3 years	N/A	—	12,750	October 2031	—
MetLife Term Loan #12	Semi-annual	3.11%	Fixed for 3 years	N/A	—	14,359	December 2031	—
MetLife Facility	Quarterly	6.76%	SOFR + 2.10%	N/A	—	—	October 2027	79,929
Rabobank ⁽¹⁾	Semi-annual	6.37%	SOFR + 1.81%	March 2026 ⁽²⁾	11,758	45,533	March 2028	30,688
Rutledge Facility	Quarterly	6.06%	SOFR + 1.40%	N/A	—	5,000	February 2027	176,877
Total outstanding principal					204,574	363,095		\$ 680,930
Debt issuance costs					(891)	(2,236)		
Unamortized premium					—	—		
Total mortgage notes and bonds payable, net					\$ 203,683	\$ 360,859		

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2024, the Company has an interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank for \$11.8 million notional of fixed SOFR at 2.114% until March 2026 for a weighted average rate of approximately 3.81% (see “Note 10—Hedge Accounting”). After adjusting the \$11.8 million of swapped Rabobank debt as fixed rate debt, the ratio of floating rate debt to total debt decreased from 5.7% to 0.0%.

⁽²⁾ The adjustment date included in the table above is for the spread noted under “Interest Rate Terms.”

Farmer Mac Debt

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Operating Partnership had approximately \$25.0 million and \$55.0 million, respectively, in aggregate principal amount outstanding under the bond purchase agreement entered into in October 2022 (the “Farmer Mac Facility”) with Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Farmer Mac Mortgage Securities Corporation (collectively, “Farmer Mac”), and \$42.4 million and \$43.1 million, respectively, in additional capacity available under the Farmer Mac Facility. The Farmer Mac debt is secured by loans which are, in turn, secured by first-lien mortgages on agricultural real estate owned by wholly owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. While Farmer Mac Bond #6 and Farmer Mac Bond #7 bear fixed interest rates of 3.69% and 3.68%, respectively, the Farmer Mac Facility bears interest of one-month term SOFR + 1.50% on drawn amounts and an unused commitment fee of 0.20%. In connection with the agreements, the Company entered into a guaranty agreement whereby the Company agreed to guarantee the full performance of the Operating Partnership’s duties and obligations under the Farmer Mac debt. The Farmer Mac debt is subject to the Company’s ongoing compliance with a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants, as well as a maximum loan-to-value ratio of not more than 60%. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants at December 31, 2024. In addition, under the Farmer Mac Facility, the Operating Partnership may request that Farmer Mac purchase additional bonds up to an additional \$200.0 million, which Farmer Mac may approve at its sole discretion.

MetLife Debt

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$167.8 million and \$257.6 million in aggregate principal amount outstanding, respectively, under the credit agreements between Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (“MetLife”) and certain of the Company’s subsidiaries (collectively, the “MetLife credit agreements”). Each of the MetLife credit agreements contains a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants, including the requirement to maintain a loan to value ratio of no greater than 60%.

The Company also has a credit facility with MetLife that provides the Company with access to additional liquidity on a revolving credit basis at a floating rate of interest equal to three-month term SOFR plus 210 basis points. As of December 31, 2024, the facility size was \$50.0 million, no amounts had been borrowed and all \$50.0 million remained available under the senior secured revolving line

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

of credit entered into by the Operating Partnership with MetLife in October 2022 (the “MetLife Facility”). As of December 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the MetLife credit agreements and MetLife guarantees.

On each adjustment date for MetLife Term Loans #1 and 4-9, MetLife may, at its option, adjust the rate of interest to any rate of interest determined by MetLife consistent with rates for substantially similar loans secured by real estate substantially similar to the collateral. At the time of rate adjustment, the Company may make a prepayment equal to the unpaid principal balance for each of the MetLife loans. Otherwise, the Company may make a prepayment equal to 20% to 50% of the unpaid principal balance (depending on the tranche of debt) during a calendar year without penalty.

Rabobank Mortgage Note

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company and the Operating Partnership had \$11.8 million and \$45.5 million in aggregate principal amount outstanding, respectively, under a mortgage note with Rabobank (the “Rabobank Mortgage Note”). The Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Rabobank Mortgage Note as of December 31, 2024. The Rabobank Mortgage Note was amended in March 2024 to eliminate \$2.1 million of annual amortization and did not impact the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Rutledge Facility

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company and the Operating Partnership had \$0.0 million and \$5.0 million in aggregate principal amount, respectively, outstanding under a credit agreement (the “Rutledge Facility”) with Rutledge Investment Company (“Rutledge”). The credit agreement was amended in June 2024 to reduce the interest rate to three-month SOFR plus 140 basis points, eliminate the 2.5% annual reduction in facility size, reduce the facility size to \$75.0 million, and introduce an unused commitment fee of 0.20%. The Company accounted for this amendment as a debt modification, and as a result, recognized a non-cash loss of \$0.06 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 within Other (income) expense in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The interest rate for the Rutledge Facility is based on three-month SOFR plus 140 basis points. Generally, the Rutledge Facility contains terms consistent with the Company’s prior loans with Rutledge, including, among others, the representations and warranties, affirmative, negative and financial covenants and events of default.

In connection with the Rutledge agreement, the Company and the Operating Partnership each entered into separate guarantees whereby the Company and the Operating Partnership jointly and severally agreed to unconditionally guarantee the obligations under the Rutledge Facility (the “Rutledge guarantees”). The Rutledge guarantees contain a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants. As of December 31, 2024, \$75.0 million remained available under this facility and the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the loan agreements relating to the Rutledge Facility.

LIBOR

On July 1, 2023, the Rabobank Mortgage Note, the Company’s only remaining indebtedness with a maturity date beyond 2023 that had exposure to LIBOR, was converted to a SOFR-based instrument. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any indebtedness that had exposure to LIBOR.

Debt Issuance Costs

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, in debt issuance costs. The Company recorded amortization expense of \$0.7 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which is included in interest expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Accumulated amortization of deferred financing fees was \$2.6 million and \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For more information on the Company’s accounting policies related to debt issuance costs, see “Note 1—Organization and Significant Accounting Policies—Debt Issuance Costs.”

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Aggregate Maturities

As of December 31, 2024, aggregate maturities of long-term debt for the succeeding years are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Year Ending December 31,	Future Maturities
2025	\$ 24,987	
2026	68,636	
2027	24,987	
2028	20,158	
2029	—	
Thereafter	65,806	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 204,574	

Fair Value

The fair value of the mortgage notes payable is valued using Level 3 inputs under the hierarchy established by GAAP and is calculated based on a discounted cash flow analysis, using interest rates based on management's estimates of market interest rates on long-term debt with comparable terms whenever the interest rates on the mortgage notes payable are deemed not to be at market rates. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the estimated fair value of the mortgage notes payable was \$193.5 million and \$349.1 million, respectively.

Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is not currently subject to any known material contingencies arising from its business operations, nor to any material known or threatened litigation other than as discussed below.

Office Leases

As of December 31 2024, the Company had seven leases in place for office space and office equipment with payments ranging between \$206 and \$13,711 per month and lease terms expiring between January 2025 and December 2025. The Company recognizes right of use assets and related lease liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company estimated the value of the lease liabilities using discount rates ranging from 3.35% to 6.47%, equivalent to the rates we would pay on a secured borrowing with similar terms to the lease at the inception of the lease. Options to extend the lease are excluded in our minimum lease terms unless the option is reasonably certain to be exercised. The Company's total lease cost during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Minimum annual rental payments under these operating leases, reconciled to the lease liability included in our consolidated balance sheets, are as follows (in thousands):

(\$ in thousands)	Year Ending December 31,	Future rental payments
2025	\$ 221	
2026	—	
2027	—	
2028	—	
2029	—	
Thereafter	—	
Total lease payments	<hr/>	<hr/>
Less: imputed interest	(27)	
Lease liability	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 194	

Litigation

On July 2, 2021, the Company filed a complaint against First Sabrepoint Capital Management, LP, Sabrepoint Capital Partners, LP, Sabrepoint Capital Participation, LP, George Baxter, and Donald Marchiony (collectively, "Sabrepoint") in the Civil District Courts of Dallas County, Texas seeking relief for their role, as alleged in the complaint, in the previously disclosed 2018 "short and distort" scheme to profit from an artificial decline in our stock price. Certain Sabrepoint defendants had prevailed previously on a motion to dismiss the case against them in the Rota Fortunae action in the United State District Court for the District of Colorado (where the state

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Farmland Partners Inc. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

case had been removed) solely on personal jurisdiction grounds. On December 17, 2021, the Company's claims against Sabrepoint in Texas were dismissed by the trial court, which granted (i) Sabrepoint's motion for summary judgment on collateral estoppel grounds, and (ii) motion to dismiss pursuant to the Texas Citizens Participation Act ("TCPA"). On March 21, 2022, after the Company filed a notice signaling an intent to appeal both orders, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth District of Texas (the "Court of Appeals") entered an order declaring the trial court's TCPA order "VOID because the motion was denied by operation of law...." Accordingly, the Company narrowed its appeal to the trial court's grant of summary judgment. On January 26, 2022, Sabrepoint filed a motion for attorney's fees relating to the defense of that action. The trial court granted the motion for certain fees claimed by Sabrepoint as relating to its pursuit of its TCPA motion, but as noted above, the Court of Appeals subsequently overturned the TCPA order that formed the basis of Sabrepoint's fee request, mooted the motion and the Court's order on the same. On June 30, 2023, the Court of Appeals granted the Company's appeal, determining that the Company's claims against Sabrepoint are not barred, reversing the trial court and remanding the case for further proceedings on the merits. On October 13, 2023, Sabrepoint filed a Petition for Review with the Texas Supreme Court, requesting the court to review the Court of Appeals' decision. The Company filed a response to the Sabrepoint Petition for Review with the Texas Supreme Court on December 27, 2023. Sabrepoint filed a reply in support of its petition on January 25, 2024, and on February 16, 2024, the court requested a briefing on the merits. On January 16, 2025, the Texas Supreme Court held oral arguments, and Sabrepoint's appeal is now fully briefed and pending a decision by the court. The Company remains confident that it will ultimately be permitted to proceed with its claims against Sabrepoint.

Repurchase Options

For certain of the Company's acquisitions, the seller retains the option to repurchase the property at a future date for a price, which is calculated based on an appreciation factor over the original purchase price plus the value of improvements on the property, that, at the time of the acquisition, the Company expected would be at or above the property's fair market value at the exercise date. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had an approximate aggregate net book value of \$0.7 million related to assets with unexercised repurchase options. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had received payments totaling \$3.5 million related to an exercised repurchase option on a property. Effective March 1, 2024, the repurchase option and the lease agreement were terminated by mutual agreement, whereby the Company received a lease termination fee of \$0.8 million which was recorded within rental income and retained approximately \$1.2 million which was recorded in income from forfeited deposits during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Employee Retirement Plan

Effective February 1, 2022, the Company amended the Murray Wise Associates 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan and Trust to make it available to all eligible employees of the Company under revised Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP 401(k) Plan (the "FPI 401(k) Plan"). The FPI 401(k) Plan is a defined contribution plan for substantially all employees. The Company has elected a "safe harbor" plan in which the Company plans to make contributions which are determined and authorized by the Company's Board of Directors each plan year. As is customary, the Company retains the right to amend the FPI 401(k) Plan at its discretion. The Company had an accrued liability for safe harbor contributions of less than \$0.1 million as of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 9—Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling Interest in Operating Partnership

FPI consolidates the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, FPI owned 97.5% and 97.6% of the outstanding interests, respectively, in the Operating Partnership, and the remaining 2.5% and 2.4% of the outstanding interests, respectively, were held in the form of Common units and comprised non-controlling interests in the Operating Partnership on the consolidated balance sheets. The non-controlling interests in the Operating Partnership consist of both the Common units and the Series A preferred units held by third parties.

Common Units in Operating Partnership, OP Units

On or after the 12 month anniversary of becoming a holder of Common units, unless the terms of an agreement with such Common unitholder dictate otherwise, each limited partner, other than the Company, has the right, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Operating Partnership, as amended (the "Partnership Agreement"), to tender for redemption all or a portion of such Common units in exchange for cash, or in the Company's sole discretion, for shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis. If cash is paid in satisfaction of a redemption request, the amount

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

will be equal to the number of tendered units multiplied by the fair market value per share of the Company's common stock on the date of the redemption notice (determined in accordance with, and subject to adjustment under, the terms of the Partnership Agreement). Any redemption request must be satisfied by the Company on or before the close of business on the tenth business day after the Company receives a notice of redemption. During the year ended December 31, 2024, there were no redemptions of Common units. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company redeemed 34,000 Common units in exchange for cash of approximately \$0.4 million. There were approximately 1.2 million outstanding Common units eligible to be tendered for redemption as of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

If the Company gives the limited partners notice of its intention to make an extraordinary distribution of cash or property to its stockholders or effect a merger, a sale of all or substantially all of its assets or any other similar extraordinary transaction, each limited partner may exercise its right to tender its Common units for redemption, regardless of the length of time such limited partner has held its Common units.

Regardless of the rights described above, the Operating Partnership will not have an obligation to issue cash to a unitholder upon a redemption request if the Company elects to redeem Common units for shares of common stock. When a Common unit is redeemed, non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership is reduced, and stockholders' equity is increased.

The Operating Partnership intends to continue to make distributions on each Common unit in the same amount as those paid on each share of FPI's common stock, with the distributions on the Common units held by FPI being utilized to pay dividends to FPI's common stockholders.

Pursuant to the consolidation accounting standard with respect to the accounting and reporting for non-controlling interest changes and changes in ownership interest of a subsidiary, changes in the parent's ownership interest when the parent retains controlling interest in the subsidiary should be accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interest shall be adjusted to reflect the change in its ownership interest in the subsidiary, with the offset to equity attributable to the parent. Changes in the ownership percentages between the Company's stockholders' equity and non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership resulted in a decrease to the non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership by less than \$0.1 million during the each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, with the corresponding offsets to additional paid-in capital.

Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests in Operating Partnership, Series A Preferred Units

On March 2, 2016, the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership entered into Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to the Partnership Agreement in order to provide for the issuance, and the designation of the terms and conditions, of the Series A preferred units. Pursuant to the Amendment, among other things, each Series A preferred unit has a \$1,000 liquidation preference and is entitled to receive cumulative preferential cash distributions at a rate of 3.00% per annum of the \$1,000 liquidation preference, which is payable annually in arrears on January 15 of each year or the next succeeding business day. The cash distributions are accrued ratably over the year and credited to redeemable non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership, preferred units on the balance sheet with the offset recorded to retained earnings. On March 2, 2016, 117,000 Series A preferred units were issued as partial consideration in the acquisition of a portfolio of Illinois farms. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution, the Series A preferred units are entitled to a priority distribution ahead of Common units in an amount equal to the liquidation preference plus an amount equal to all distributions accumulated and unpaid to the date of such cash distribution. On May 19, 2022, the Company redeemed 5,000 Series A preferred units for \$5.0 million plus accrued distributions for an aggregate of \$5.1 million in cash. On September 1, 2022, the Company redeemed an additional 5,000 Series A preferred units for \$5.0 million plus accrued distributions for an aggregate of \$5.1 million in cash. On May 31, 2023, the Company redeemed 8,000 Series A preferred units for \$8.0 million plus accrued distributions for an aggregate of \$8.1 million in cash. As of December 31, 2024, 99,000 Series A preferred units were outstanding. The total liquidation value of such preferred units as of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$102.0 million including accrued distributions.

On or after February 10, 2026 (the "Conversion Right Date"), holders of the Series A preferred units have the right to convert each Series A preferred unit into a number of Common units equal to (i) the \$1,000 liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid distributions, divided by (ii) the volume-weighted average price per share of the Company's common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the applicable conversion date. All Common units received upon conversion may be immediately tendered for redemption for cash or, at the Company's option, for shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Partnership Agreement. Prior to the Conversion Right Date, the Series A preferred units may not be tendered for redemption by the Holder.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

On or after February 10, 2021, but prior to the Conversion Right Date, the Operating Partnership has the right to redeem some or all of the Series A preferred units, at any time and from time to time, for cash in an amount per unit equal to the \$1,000 liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid distributions.

In the event of a Termination Transaction (as defined in the Partnership Agreement) prior to conversion, holders of the Series A preferred units generally have the right to receive the same consideration as holders of Common units and common stock, on an as-converted basis.

Holders of the Series A preferred units have no voting rights except with respect to (i) the issuance of partnership units of the Operating Partnership senior to the Series A preferred units as to the right to receive distributions and upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Operating Partnership, (ii) the issuance of additional Series A preferred units and (iii) amendments to the Partnership Agreement that materially and adversely affect the rights or benefits of the holders of the Series A preferred units.

The Series A preferred units are accounted for as mezzanine equity on the consolidated balance sheet as the units are convertible and redeemable for shares at a determinable price and date at the option of the holder upon the occurrence of an event not solely within the control of the Company.

The following table summarizes the changes in our redeemable non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Series A Preferred Units	
	Redeemable Preferred units	Redeemable non-controlling interests
(in thousands)		
Balance at December 31, 2022	107	\$ 110,210
Distribution paid to non-controlling interest	—	(3,210)
Accrued distributions to non-controlling interest	—	2,970
Redemption of Series A preferred units	(8)	(8,000)
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>99</u>	<u>\$ 101,970</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	99	\$ 101,970
Distribution paid to non-controlling interest	—	(2,970)
Accrued distributions to non-controlling interest	—	2,970
Redemption of Series A preferred units	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>99</u>	<u>\$ 101,970</u>

Distributions

The Company's Board of Directors declared and paid the following distributions to common stockholders and holders of Common units for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Fiscal Year	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Distributions per Common Share/OP unit
2024	December 12, 2023	December 29, 2023	January 12, 2024	\$ 0.2100
	October 24, 2023	January 2, 2024	January 16, 2024	\$ 0.0600
	February 27, 2024	April 1, 2024	April 15, 2024	\$ 0.0600
	April 29, 2024	July 1, 2024	July 15, 2024	\$ 0.0600
	July 23, 2024	October 1, 2024	October 15, 2024	\$ 0.0600
				<u>\$ 0.4500</u>
2023	October 24, 2022	January 2, 2023	January 17, 2023	\$ 0.0600
	February 21, 2023	April 3, 2023	April 17, 2023	\$ 0.0600
	May 3, 2023	July 3, 2023	July 17, 2023	\$ 0.0600
	July 25, 2023	October 2, 2023	October 16, 2023	\$ 0.0600
				<u>\$ 0.2400</u>

Additionally, as of December 31, 2024, the Company accrued \$57.3 million in dividends payable to common stockholders and

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

holders of Common units (paid in January 2025), including \$54.4 million as a one-time special dividend of \$1.15 per share related to asset appreciation. In general, common stock cash dividends declared by the Company will be considered ordinary income to stockholders for income tax purposes. In addition, from time to time, a portion of the Company's dividends may be characterized as qualified dividends, capital gains or return of capital. For income tax purposes, 2024 common stock dividends were \$1.40 per share (which includes the \$1.15 per share one-time special dividend mentioned above), of which 87.34% are considered capital gains per I.R.C. Section 857(b)(3) and 12.66% are considered ordinary income.

In connection with the 3.00% cumulative preferential distribution on the Series A preferred units, the Company had accrued \$3.0 million in distributions payable as of December 31, 2024. The distributions are payable annually in arrears on January 15 of each year.

Share Repurchase Program

On March 15, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase up to \$25.0 million in shares of the Company's common stock. On August 1, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors increased the authority under the share repurchase program by an aggregate of \$30.0 million. On November 7, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors increased the authority under the program by an additional \$50.0 million. On May 3, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved a \$75.0 million increase. On November 1, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved a \$40.0 million increase in the total authorization available under the program, increasing the total availability under the share repurchase program to approximately \$85.0 million as of such date. Repurchases under this program may be made from time to time, in amounts and prices as the Company deems appropriate. Repurchases may be made in open market or privately negotiated transactions in compliance with Rule 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements, trading restrictions under the Company's insider trading policy and other relevant factors. This share repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock and may be modified or suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. The Company funds repurchases under the program using cash on its balance sheet.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company repurchased 2,240,295 shares of its common stock at a weighted average price of \$12.25 per share. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had approximately \$55.8 million of capacity remaining under the stock repurchase plan.

Equity Incentive Plan

On May 7, 2021, the Company's stockholders approved the Third Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (as amended and restated, the "Plan"), which increased the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the Plan to approximately 1.9 million shares. As of December 31, 2024, there were 0.2 million shares available for future grants under the Plan.

The Company may issue equity-based awards to officers, non-employee directors, employees, independent contractors and other eligible persons under the Plan. The Plan provides for the grant of stock options, share awards (including restricted stock and restricted stock units), stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalent rights, performance awards, annual incentive cash awards and other equity-based awards, including LTIP units, which are convertible on a one-for-one basis into Common units. The terms of each grant are determined by the compensation committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

From time to time, the Company may award time-based and performance-based restricted shares of its common stock under the Plan, as compensation to officers, employees, non-employee directors and non-employee consultants. The shares of restricted stock vest generally over a period of time and/or upon the achievement of certain performance conditions, as applicable, as determined by the compensation committee of the Company's Board of Directors at the date of grant. Performance-based restricted shares are based upon the Company's total shareholder return measured on an absolute basis, and relative to an index, and are subject to continued employment. The number of shares of common stock that may be ultimately earned following the end of the cumulative performance period ranges from 0% to 150% of the target number of performance-based restricted shares granted. The Company recognizes compensation expense for awards issued to officers, employees and non-employee directors for restricted shares of common stock on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based upon the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance, adjusted for forfeitures. The Company recognizes compensation expense for awards issued to non-employee consultants in the same period and in the same manner as if the Company paid cash for the underlying services.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

A summary of the non-vested restricted shares as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

(shares in thousands)	Time-based		Performance-based	
	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Unvested at December 31, 2022	260	\$ 10.88		
Granted	226	10.92		
Vested	(138)	10.28		
Forfeited	(1)	12.26		
Unvested at December 31, 2023	347	\$ 11.15		
Unvested at December 31, 2023	347	\$ 11.15		
Granted	183	11.26	39	\$ 7.36
Vested	(202)	11.25	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Unvested at December 31, 2024	328	\$ 11.15	39	\$ 7.36

The grant-date fair values of performance-based restricted shares were based on specified absolute and relative total stockholder return goals measured over a three-year performance period. The Company used Monte Carlo simulations, which use a probabilistic approach for estimating the fair values of the awards. Expected volatilities were derived from the volatility of the historical prices of the Company and the comparative index. The risk-free interest rate was determined using the yield available for zero-coupon U.S. government securities, with remaining terms corresponding to the service periods of the performance-based restricted shares. The dividend yield was based on historical dividend yields for the Company and the comparative index.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation and incentive expense related to restricted stock awards of \$1.9 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. As part of the November 2021 acquisition of Murray Wise Associates, LLC ("MWA"), the Company entered into an incentive compensation agreement providing for the issuance of up to \$3.0 million in shares of common stock for the benefit of certain MWA employees, the issuance of which is tied to achieving certain profitability and asset-under-management objectives within three years following the closing of the transaction. The Company recognized \$0.0 million of stock incentive expense during the each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The incentive compensation agreement expired in November 2024. As of each of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were \$2.3 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested stock awards, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.6 years.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

At-the-Market Offering Program

On May 6, 2022, the Company entered into equity distribution agreements under which the Company issued and sold from time to time, through sales agents, shares of its common stock having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$100.0 million (the “ATM Program”). The ATM Program expired on April 9, 2024 in connection with the expiration of the Company’s shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-254834) (the “2021 Shelf Registration Statement”) as described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. On May 8, 2024, the Company filed a new shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-279210), which was declared effective by the SEC on May 17, 2024 (the “2024 Shelf Registration Statement”), pursuant to which the Company may issue and sell additional equity or debt securities. The Company does not currently have an at-the-market offering program, but may enter into a new equity distribution agreement in the future pursuant to which sales may be made under the 2024 Shelf Registration Statement.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

The computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is shown below. Diluted earnings (loss) per share includes the impact of unvested restricted shares and Series A preferred units, if dilutive.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Numerator for net income per share - basic:		
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	\$ 56,428	\$ 27,786
Numerator for net income per share - diluted:		
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	\$ 56,428	\$ 27,786
Dividend equivalent rights allocated to performance-based unvested restricted shares	—	—
Nonforfeitable distributions allocated to time-based unvested restricted shares	—	—
Distributions on Series A preferred units	2,970	2,970
Numerator for net income per share - diluted:	<u><u>\$ 59,398</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 30,756</u></u>
Denominator:		
Weighted-average number of common shares - basic	47,546	50,243
Unvested time-based restricted shares	—	—
Unvested performance-based restricted shares	—	—
Redeemable non-controlling interest	8,441	8,049
Weighted-average number of common shares - diluted ⁽¹⁾	<u><u>55,987</u></u>	<u><u>58,292</u></u>
Income per share attributable to common stockholders - basic	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.55
Income per share attributable to common stockholders - diluted	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.53

⁽¹⁾ The limited partners’ outstanding Common units, or the non-controlling interests, (which may be redeemed for shares of common stock) have not been included in the diluted earnings per share calculation as there would be no effect on the amounts since the limited partners’ share of income would also be added back to net income, therefore increasing both net income and shares. The weighted average number of Common units held by the non-controlling interest was 1.2 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Numerator:

Unvested shares of the Company’s restricted common stock are considered participating securities, which requires the use of the two-class method for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Accordingly, distributed and undistributed earnings attributable to unvested restricted shares (participating securities) may be subtracted, as applicable, from net income or loss attributable to common stockholders utilized in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations.

Denominator:

The outstanding Series A preferred units are non-participating securities and thus are included in the computation of diluted earnings per share on an as-if-converted basis if they are dilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, these shares were included in the diluted earnings per share calculation.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, diluted weighted average common shares do not include the impact of unvested compensation-related shares, as they would have been anti-dilutive.

Outstanding Equity Awards and Units

The following equity awards and units were outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Shares	45,604	47,656
Common Units	1,203	1,203
Unvested Restricted Stock Awards	328	347
	<hr/> 47,135	<hr/> 49,206

Note 10—Hedge Accounting

Cash Flow Hedging Strategy

The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk, by managing the amount, sources, duration and interest rate exposure of its financing sources. The Company may also use interest rate derivative financial instruments, primarily interest rate swaps. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company was a party to one interest rate swap, designated as a hedging instrument, to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to adverse interest rate movements.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the entire change in the fair value of the Company's designated cash flow hedges is recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

On March 26, 2020, the Company terminated its existing swap agreement and entered into a new interest rate swap agreement to obtain a more favorable interest rate and to manage interest rate risk exposure, which was effective April 1, 2020. An interest rate swap agreement utilized by the Company effectively modified the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by converting the Company's floating-rate debt to a fixed rate basis for the next six years on 50% of the outstanding amount to Rabobank at the time of the agreement, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense. This agreement involves the receipt of floating rate amounts in exchange for fixed rate interest payments over the life of the agreement without an exchange of the underlying principal amount. The fair value of the de-designated swap was \$2.6 million on the termination date. The Company amortized the de-designated swap over the original term utilizing a forward curve analysis of determining monthly amortization out of Other Comprehensive Income through the original termination date (March 1, 2023). The Company's \$2.6 million termination fee was rolled into the new swap and will be paid through March 1, 2026. Termination fees paid during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$0.4 million, for each year. On October 17, 2024, as a result of the reduction in debt on our Rabobank Mortgage Note, the Company amended its existing swap agreement to adjust the total notional amount from \$33.2 million to \$11.8 million, effectively reducing our floating rate exposure to \$0.0 million. No other terms of the existing swap agreement were amended. The amendment resulted in proportional partial de-designation of the existing swap. The fair value for the portion de-designated was \$0.5 million on the amendment date. The Company will amortize this amount through Other Comprehensive Income utilizing a forward curve analysis over the remaining term of the swap. Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$(0.1) million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The Company determines the hedge effectiveness of its interest rate swaps at inception by applying a quantitative evaluation of effectiveness using regression analysis. On an ongoing basis the Company applies an initial qualitative assessment of on-going effectiveness and reviews hedge effectiveness through assessing the hedge relationship by comparing the current terms of the swap and the associated debt to ensure they continue to coincide through the continued ability of the Counterparty to the swap to honor its obligations under the swap contract. If the qualitative assessment indicates that the hedge relationship is not highly effective, the Company would then perform a quantitative evaluation using regression analysis. The Company concluded the hedge was highly effective at inception and remained highly effective as of December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, the total notional amount of the Company's receive-variable/pay-fixed interest rate swap was \$11.8 million.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The fair value of the Company's derivative instrument on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024, is set out below:

(\$ in thousands)	Instrument	Balance sheet location	Level 2 Fair Value
	Interest rate swap	Derivative asset	\$ 498

The effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is set out below:

Cash flow hedging relationships	Location of Gain (Loss) reclassified from Accumulated OCI into income
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense

The net change associated with current period hedging transactions was \$(1.1) million and \$(0.8) million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The amortization of frozen Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income was \$(0.1) million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The fair values of the Company's interest rate swap agreements are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash payments and the discounted expected variable cash receipts, which is considered a Level 2 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. Level 2 is defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable. There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the year ended December 31, 2024. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves.

The following table outlines the movements in the other comprehensive income account as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning accumulated derivative instrument gain or loss	\$ 2,691	\$ 3,306
Net change associated with current period hedging transactions	(1,065)	(813)
Amortization of frozen AOCI on de-designated hedge	(114)	198
Difference between a change in fair value of excluded components	—	—
Closing accumulated derivative instrument gain or loss	<u>\$ 1,512</u>	<u>\$ 2,691</u>

Note 11—Income Taxes

The TRS income/(loss) before provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

(\$ in thousands)	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
United States	\$ (338)	\$ (2,722)
International	—	—
Total	<u>\$ (338)</u>	<u>\$ (2,722)</u>

The federal and state income tax provision (benefit) is summarized as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current:		
Federal	\$ 2	\$ (144)
State	—	(41)
Total Current Tax (Benefit) Expense	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (185)</u>
Deferred:		
Federal	(18)	19
Total Tax (Benefit) Expense	<u>\$ (16)</u>	<u>\$ (166)</u>

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (a) temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, and (b) operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. The tax effects of significant items comprising the TRS's deferred taxes as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,996
Stock Compensation	12	5
Deferred Revenue	—	3
Charitable Contributions	5	4
Total deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 2,003</u>	<u>\$ 2,008</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets	\$ (13)	\$ (15)
Intangible Assets	(86)	(181)
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ (99)	\$ (196)
Valuation Allowance	(1,925)	(1,851)
Net deferred taxes	<u>\$ (21)</u>	<u>\$ (39)</u>

ASC 740, Income Taxes, requires that the tax benefit of net operating losses, temporary differences and credit carryforwards be recorded as an asset to the extent that management assesses that realization is "more likely than not." Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the TRS's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. Because of the TRS's recent history of operating losses, and management's inability to accurately project future taxable income, management believes that recognition of the deferred tax assets arising from the above-mentioned future tax benefits is currently not likely to be realized and, accordingly, has provided a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance increased by \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2024. The amount of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets associated with excess tax deduction from stock-based incentive arrangements that is allocated to contributed capital if the future tax benefits are subsequently recognized is \$0.0 million.

Net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2024	Expiration Year
Net operating losses, federal (Post-December 31, 2017)	\$ 7,683	Does not expire
Net operating losses, state	\$ 5,386	Various

The effective tax rate of the TRS's provision (benefit) for income taxes differs from the federal statutory rate as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Tax (Benefit) Expense	
	For the years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Statutory Rate	\$ (71)	\$ (571)
State Tax	(19)	(191)
Valuation Allowance	74	596
	<u>\$ (16)</u>	<u>\$ (166)</u>
Tax Rate		
For the years ended December 31, 2024		
Statutory Rate	21.00 %	21.00 %
State Tax	5.62 %	7.02 %
Valuation Allowance	(21.89) %	(21.92) %
	<u>4.73 %</u>	<u>6.10 %</u>

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Note 12—Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The following table reflects the quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(\$ in thousands except per share data)	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2024
Operating revenues	\$ 11,990	\$ 11,445	\$ 13,317	\$ 21,474
Operating expenses	6,843	8,205	8,094	10,397
Other expenses ⁽¹⁾	3,720	5,293	3,374	(49,134)
Net income (loss) before income tax expense	1,427	(2,053)	1,849	60,211
Income tax expense	(19)	1	(11)	45
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,408</u>	<u>\$ (2,052)</u>	<u>\$ 1,838</u>	<u>\$ 60,256</u>
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	<u>\$ 606</u>	<u>\$ (2,769)</u>	<u>\$ 1,028</u>	<u>\$ 57,563</u>
Basic net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.22
Diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.04
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	47,704	47,798	47,839	46,836
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	47,704	47,798	47,839	55,093
Quarter Ended				
	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2023
	\$ 12,672	\$ 11,584	\$ 11,618	\$ 21,592
Operating revenues	7,835	8,828	11,603	11,201
Operating expenses	3,114	(5,146)	(4,109)	(7,375)
Other expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,723	7,902	4,124	17,766
Net income before income tax expense	(9)	(4)	191	(12)
Income tax expense	\$ 1,714	\$ 7,898	\$ 4,315	\$ 17,754
Net income	<u>\$ 857</u>	<u>\$ 7,001</u>	<u>\$ 3,446</u>	<u>\$ 16,482</u>
Net income available to common stockholders of Farmland Partners Inc.	<u>\$ 54,007</u>	<u>\$ 50,860</u>	<u>\$ 48,432</u>	<u>\$ 47,762</u>
Basic net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.35
Diluted net income (loss) per share available to common stockholders ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.30
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	54,007	59,112	48,432	47,762
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	54,007	59,112	48,432	55,635

(1) Other expenses for the quarters ended March 31, 2024, June 30, 2024, September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2024 included \$0.1 million, \$0.0 million, \$(2.0) million, (\$52.2) million, respectively, related to gain on disposition of assets. Other expenses for the quarters ended March 31, 2023, June 30, 2023, September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2023 included \$1.8 million, \$11.1 million, \$10.3 million, \$12.9 million, respectively, related to gain (loss) on disposition of assets.

(2) The basic and diluted net (loss) income for the quarters do not equal full year results due to issuance of common stock throughout the year and rounding.

Note 13—Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through the day the financial statements were issued.

Dividends

On February 18, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.06 per share of common stock and Common unit payable on April 15, 2025 to stockholders and unitholders of record as of April 1, 2025.

Additionally, subsequent to December 31, 2024, the Company paid dividends totaling \$57.2 million including \$54.4 million as a one-time special dividend of \$1.15 per share related to asset appreciation. These dividends were accrued as of December 31, 2024.

Share Repurchase Program

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the Company repurchased 63,023 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$11.74 per share.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Real Estate Dispositions

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the Company completed one farm disposition in the West Coast region for \$4.1 million in aggregate consideration, including \$2.1 million in seller financing.

Repayments on Mortgage Notes Payable

In connection with the disposition mentioned above, the Company made principal repayments on MetLife Term Loan #9 of \$2.0 million subsequent to December 31, 2024.

Issuances and Repayments of Loans under the FPI Loan Program

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, in addition to the \$2.1 million in seller financing noted above, the Company issued two additional loans under the FPI Loan Program for an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$3.1 million to third-party farmers (both tenant and non-tenant) and landowners. Total principal repayments on the FPI Loan Program subsequent to December 31, 2024 were \$2.0 million.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2024
(\$ In Thousands)

Description	Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company			Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition			Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statements is Computed
		Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total				
California	(j)	44,994	—	44,994	—	—	—	44,994	—	44,994	—	2017	—	2017
California	(j)	33,482	—	33,482	—	—	—	33,482	—	33,482	—	2017	—	2017
California	(q)	19,925	11,521	31,446	—	1,782	1,782	19,925	13,303	33,228	6,221	2017, 2019, 2022, 2023	2017	17
Illinois	(k), (l)	29,677	431	30,108	—	2,593	2,593	29,677	3,024	32,701	727	2017, 2018, 2023	2017	25
California	(j)	31,567	—	31,567	—	—	—	31,567	—	31,567	—	2017	—	2017
Illinois	(h)	22,887	1,484	24,371	39	1,820	1,859	22,926	3,304	26,230	664	2017, 2018, 2019, 2023	2017	26
Louisiana		24,882	128	25,010	131	195	326	25,013	323	25,336	73	2021, 2022	2021	6
												2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022,		
California	(q)	7,647	11,518	19,165	—	991	991	7,647	12,509	20,156	3,453	2024	2017	24
California	(q)	10,935	6,878	17,813	—	409	409	10,935	7,287	18,222	2,792	2017, 2021, 2023, 2024	2017	28
California	(q)	9,998	8,116	18,114	—	(488)	(488)	9,998	7,628	17,626	3,131	2017, 2021,	2017	19
												2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022,		
California	(q)	8,326	6,075	14,401	—	2,649	2,649	8,326	8,724	17,050	1,783	2024	2017	27
California	(q)	11,888	3,398	15,286	—	789	789	11,888	4,187	16,075	1,739	2017, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024	2017	20
Illinois		14,188	110	14,298	—	—	—	14,188	110	14,298	19	2024		6
Texas	(d)	5,773	6,338	12,111	—	312	312	5,773	6,650	12,423	980	2022, 2023, 2024	2022	11
Colorado	(p)	10,716	70	10,786	—	—	—	10,716	70	10,786	19	2014	2014	39
California	(q)	8,340	4,546	12,886	—	(2,345)	(2,345)	8,340	2,201	10,541	807	2017, 2020, 2021, 2023	2017	23
California	(q)	9,534	263	9,797	—	(31)	(31)	9,534	232	9,766	154	2017	2017	17
California	(q)	6,191	2,772	8,963	—	(70)	(70)	6,191	2,702	8,893	1,181	2017	2017	15
South Carolina	(l)	7,904	133	8,037	—	72	72	7,904	205	8,109	40	2015, 2017, 2020, 2024	2015	23
Illinois	(e)	7,359	420	7,779	1	(350)	(349)	7,360	70	7,430	43	2016	2016	15
Illinois	(o)	6,097	—	6,097	—	450	450	6,097	450	6,547	78	2018	2016	40
Missouri	(d)	6,493	15	6,508	—	—	—	6,493	15	6,508	6	2021	2021	15
Illinois	(o)	6,429	—	6,429	—	—	—	6,429	—	6,429	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	5,502	—	5,502	—	338	338	5,502	338	5,840	279	2016	2016	10
California	(d)	5,446	390	5,836	—	—	—	5,446	390	5,836	148	2021, 2023	2021	11
California	(q)	3,559	3,317	6,876	—	(1,122)	(1,122)	3,559	2,195	5,754	641	2017	2017	27
Colorado	(d)	3,388	147	3,535	—	2,179	2,179	3,388	2,326	5,714	499	2021	2021	21
												2016, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022,		
Colorado	(g)	793	4,731	5,524	—	173	173	793	4,904	5,697	643	2024	2016	22
Illinois	(e)	5,463	105	5,568	—	7	7	5,463	112	5,575	37	2016	2016	23
Colorado	(i)	4,156	1,280	5,436	—	(6)	(6)	4,156	1,274	5,430	408	2017	2017	28
Arkansas	(d)	5,169	185	5,354	—	—	—	5,169	185	5,354	114	2017	2017	15
Illinois	(e)	4,928	4	4,932	—	148	148	4,928	152	5,080	23	2017	2016	50
Illinois	(d)	4,819	20	4,839	—	—	—	4,819	20	4,839	10	2022	2022	5
Illinois	(q)	4,575	—	4,575	—	—	—	4,575	—	4,575	—	2017	—	
Illinois	(o)	4,530	4	4,534	—	—	—	4,530	4	4,534	3	2016	2016	10
California	(k)	2,461	1,974	4,435	—	(2)	(2)	2,461	1,972	4,433	436	2017, 2018, 2022, 2023	2017	20
Illinois	(o)	4,358	—	4,358	—	—	—	4,358	—	4,358	—	2016	—	
Colorado	(p)	3,566	359	3,925	—	130	130	3,566	489	4,055	167	2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2021	2014	20
Illinois	(o)	3,818	—	3,818	1	—	1	3,819	—	3,819	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	2,981	—	2,981	—	634	634	2,981	634	3,615	315	2015	2014	38
Illinois	(o)	3,547	—	3,547	—	—	—	3,547	—	3,547	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,290	—	1,290	—	2,199	2,199	1,290	2,199	3,489	806	2015, 2017	2014	38
Illinois	(o)	3,476	—	3,476	4	4	4	3,476	4	3,480	3	2016	2016	12
Illinois	(d)	3,401	16	3,417	—	—	—	3,401	16	3,417	4	2022	2022	10
Illinois	(o)	3,002	68	3,070	—	253	253	3,002	321	3,323	258	2016, 2018	2016	16
Illinois	(e)	3,218	—	3,218	95	95	95	3,218	95	3,313	17	2018	2016	40
Illinois	(o)	3,282	—	3,282	—	—	—	3,282	—	3,282	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(q)	3,163	—	3,163	—	—	—	3,163	—	3,163	—	2017	—	
Illinois	(o)	3,063	—	3,063	—	—	—	3,063	—	3,063	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(o)	3,036	—	3,036	—	—	—	3,036	—	3,036	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	2,912	89	3,001	—	—	—	2,912	89	3,001	31	2022	2022	7
Illinois	(o)	2,687	—	2,687	3	204	207	2,690	204	2,894	31	2017	2016	50
Illinois	(e)	2,875	42	2,917	—	(42)	(42)	2,875	—	2,875	—	2016	2016	—
Illinois	(d)	2,572	—	2,572	—	236	236	2,572	236	2,808	38	2017	2014	50
Illinois	(o)	2,723	—	2,723	—	—	—	2,723	—	2,723	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	2,661	—	2,661	—	—	—	2,661	—	2,661	—	2021	—	
California	(q)	967	1,357	2,324	—	333	333	967	1,690	2,657	510	2017, 2018, 2024	2017	27
South Carolina	(i)	1,321	91	1,412	246	997	1,243	1,567	1,088	2,655	156	2017, 2018, 2020, 2023, 2024	2017	32

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (continued)
December 31, 2024
(\$ In Thousands)

Description	Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company				Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition			Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statements is Computed
		Land	Improvements	Total		Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total				
Colorado	(b)	1,995	84	2,079	—	504	504	1,995	588	2,583	246	2015, 2016, 2017, 2018	2015	17	
Illinois	(o)	2,547	—	2,547	—	—	—	2,547	—	2,547	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(i)	2,525	—	2,525	—	—	—	2,525	—	2,525	—	—	2017	—	
Illinois	(d)	2,416	22	2,438	—	—	—	2,416	22	2,438	3	2022	2022	20	
Illinois	(o)	2,428	—	2,428	—	—	—	2,428	—	2,428	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	2,406	—	2,406	—	—	—	2,406	—	2,406	—	—	2016	—	
Colorado	(p)	2,328	—	2,328	—	—	—	2,328	—	2,328	—	—	2014	—	
Illinois	(e)	2,028	28	2,056	—	225	225	2,028	253	2,281	44	2018	2016	40	
Illinois	(o)	2,019	—	2,019	—	216	216	2,019	216	2,235	38	2016, 2019	2016	34	
Illinois	(e)	2,104	—	2,104	—	98	98	2,104	98	2,202	20	2018	2016	40	
South Carolina	(k)	1,090	—	1,090	230	847	1,077	1,320	847	2,167	145	2018, 2019, 2021	2018	39	
Illinois		2,128	34	2,162	—	—	—	2,128	34	2,162	10	2022	2022	7	
Illinois		2,146	—	2,146	—	—	—	2,146	—	2,146	—	—	2023	—	
Indiana		2,125	—	2,125	—	—	—	2,125	—	2,125	—	—	2022	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,700	—	1,700	—	346	346	1,700	346	2,046	97	2017	2014	35	
Illinois		2,041	—	2,041	—	—	—	2,041	—	2,041	—	—	2022	—	
Colorado	(g)	1,760	—	1,760	—	248	248	1,760	248	2,008	67	2017, 2023	2016	23	
Illinois	(e)	1,999	—	1,999	—	—	—	1,999	—	1,999	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,877	105	1,982	—	—	—	1,877	105	1,982	37	2016	2016	25	
Illinois	(e)	1,975	—	1,975	—	—	—	1,975	—	1,975	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,960	—	1,960	—	—	—	1,960	—	1,960	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,949	—	1,949	—	—	—	1,949	—	1,949	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(g)	1,905	—	1,905	—	—	—	1,905	—	1,905	—	—	2016	—	
Colorado	(p)	1,810	210	2,020	—	(129)	(129)	1,810	81	1,891	30	2014, 2016, 2021	2014	18	
Illinois	(e)	1,863	—	1,863	—	—	—	1,863	—	1,863	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,856	—	1,856	—	—	—	1,856	—	1,856	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(q)	1,825	—	1,825	—	—	—	1,825	—	1,825	—	—	2018	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,815	—	1,815	—	—	—	1,815	—	1,815	—	—	2022	—	
Illinois	(o)	1,696	—	1,696	—	109	109	1,696	109	1,805	17	2017	2016	50	
South Carolina	(l)	1,303	225	1,528	—	265	265	1,303	490	1,793	93	2016, 2017, 2020, 2023, 2024	2016	34	
Illinois	(o)	1,772	—	1,772	—	—	—	1,772	—	1,772	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,750	—	1,750	—	—	—	1,750	—	1,750	—	—	2014	—	
Nebraska	(p)	1,608	32	1,640	—	98	98	1,608	130	1,738	40	2014, 2015, 2024	2014	23	
Illinois	(q)	1,735	—	1,735	—	—	—	1,735	—	1,735	—	—	2017	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,734	—	1,734	—	—	—	1,734	—	1,734	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(o)	1,646	88	1,734	—	—	—	1,646	88	1,734	34	2016	2016	23	
Illinois	(o)	1,721	—	1,721	—	—	—	1,721	—	1,721	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(o)	1,617	94	1,711	—	—	—	1,617	94	1,711	36	2016	2016	23	
Illinois	(e)	1,678	4	1,682	—	(4)	(4)	1,678	—	1,678	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,496	—	1,496	—	159	159	1,496	159	1,655	6	2023	2021	30	
Illinois	(o)	1,526	—	1,526	—	126	126	1,526	126	1,652	19	2017	2016	50	
Arkansas		1,575	60	1,635	—	—	—	1,575	60	1,635	—	—	2024	10	
Illinois	(o)	1,623	—	1,623	—	—	—	1,623	—	1,623	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(o)	1,606	—	1,606	—	—	—	1,606	—	1,606	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,591	—	1,591	—	—	—	1,591	—	1,591	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(p)	1,500	—	1,500	—	26	26	1,500	26	1,526	5	2015	2014	50	
Illinois	(d)	1,423	60	1,483	—	38	38	1,423	98	1,521	71	—	2014	35	
Illinois	(o)	1,484	—	1,484	—	—	—	1,484	—	1,484	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois		1,475	—	1,475	—	—	—	1,475	—	1,475	—	—	2022	—	
Illinois	(q)	1,471	—	1,471	—	—	—	1,471	—	1,471	—	—	2018	—	
Illinois	(o)	1,438	—	1,438	—	—	—	1,438	—	1,438	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois	(d)	1,437	—	1,437	—	—	—	1,437	—	1,437	—	—	2021	—	
Illinois	(l)	1,403	—	1,403	—	—	—	1,403	—	1,403	—	—	2019	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,231	—	1,231	—	116	116	1,231	116	1,347	20	2018	2016	40	
Illinois	(e)	1,322	—	1,322	—	—	—	1,322	—	1,322	—	—	2016	—	
Illinois		1,321	—	1,321	—	—	—	1,321	—	1,321	—	—	2022	—	
Illinois	(e)	1,132	35	1,167	—	103	103	1,132	138	1,270	14	2016, 2022	2016	30	
Illinois	(p)	801	97	898	—	364	364	801	461	1,262	69	2016, 2023	2014	40	
Illinois	(e)	1,261	—	1,261	—	—	—	1,261	—	1,261	—	—	2016	—	

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (continued)
December 31, 2024
(\$ In Thousands)

Description	Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company			Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition			Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statements is Computed
		Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total				
Illinois	(b)	1,120	—	1,120	—	138	138	1,120	138	1,258	25	2016	2014	50
Illinois	(e)	1,256	—	1,256	—	—	—	1,256	—	1,256	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(o)	1,221	—	1,221	—	—	—	1,221	—	1,221	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(p)	1,147	—	1,147	—	60	60	1,147	60	1,207	11	2016	2014	50
Illinois	(e)	1,173	—	1,173	—	—	—	1,173	—	1,173	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	1,160	—	1,160	—	—	—	1,160	—	1,160	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	1,117	28	1,145	—	9	9	1,117	37	1,154	18	2016, 2018	2016	20
Illinois	(e)	1,077	—	1,077	—	70	70	1,077	70	1,147	12	2018	2016	40
Illinois	(e)	1,128	44	1,172	—	(37)	(37)	1,128	7	1,135	2	2016	2016	30
Illinois	(e)	1,128	—	1,128	—	—	—	1,128	—	1,128	—	—	2024	—
Illinois	(e)	1,121	—	1,121	—	—	—	1,121	—	1,121	—	—	2016	—
Colorado	(p)	1,030	170	1,200	—	(87)	(87)	1,030	83	1,113	19	2014, 2016, 2017, 2021	2014	24
Colorado	(p)	1,105	—	1,105	—	—	—	1,105	—	1,105	—	—	2014	—
Illinois	(e)	1,082	—	1,082	—	—	—	1,082	—	1,082	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(o)	991	—	991	—	77	77	991	77	1,068	13	2018	2016	40
Illinois	(e)	1,060	—	1,060	—	—	—	1,060	—	1,060	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	997	—	997	—	58	58	997	58	1,055	9	2017	2016	50
Illinois	(e)	1,065	27	1,092	—	(44)	(44)	1,065	(17)	1,048	—	—	2016	—
Colorado	(l)	809	141	950	10	62	72	819	203	1,022	65	2015	2015	31
Illinois	(e)	1,007	—	1,007	—	—	—	1,007	—	1,007	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	952	40	992	—	—	—	952	40	992	11	2016	2016	32
Illinois	(e)	982	—	982	—	—	—	982	—	982	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	977	—	977	—	—	—	977	—	977	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	974	—	974	—	—	—	974	—	974	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	970	—	970	—	—	—	970	—	970	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	846	—	846	—	112	112	846	112	958	14	2019	2016	40
Illinois	(d)	923	53	976	—	(29)	(29)	923	24	947	6	—	2014	50
Illinois	(e)	940	—	940	—	—	—	940	—	940	—	—	2016	—
Illinois		878	33	911	—	—	—	878	33	911	7	2022	2022	13
Illinois	(e)	847	63	910	—	—	—	847	63	910	28	2016	2016	22
Illinois	(e)	881	—	881	—	4	4	881	4	885	2	2016	2016	20
Illinois	(l)	866	18	884	—	—	—	866	18	884	2	2020	2020	48
Illinois	(f)	815	—	815	—	60	60	815	60	875	10	2017	2015	50
Illinois	(e)	865	—	865	—	—	—	865	—	865	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	856	55	911	—	(47)	(47)	856	8	864	2	2016	2016	30
Illinois	(e)	858	—	858	—	—	—	858	—	858	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(e)	855	—	855	—	—	—	855	—	855	—	—	2016	—
Illinois	(d)	644	93	737	—	115	115	644	208	852	56	2015, 2022, 2023	2014	42
Illinois	(b)	700	110	810	—	20	20	700	130	830	46	—	2014	50
Illinois		829	—	829	—	—	—	829	—	829	—	—	2024	—
Illinois	(i)	825	—	825	—	—	—	825	—	825	—	—	2017	—
Illinois	(e)	776	47	823	—	—	—	776	47	823	17	2016	2016	25
Other	(r)	43,651	1,642	45,293	(6,507)	495	(6,012)	37,142	1,888	39,030	478	—	—	—
Totals		\$ 651,440	\$ 82,137	\$ 733,577	(\$ 5,846)	\$ 20,327	\$ 14,481	\$ 645,592	\$ 102,215	\$ 747,807	\$ 31,501	—	—	—

- (b) Properties denoted with (b) are part of a collateral pool for the \$13.8 million Farmer Mac Bond #6.
- (c) Properties denoted with (c) are part of a collateral pool for the \$11.2 million Farmer Mac Bond #7.
- (d) Properties denoted with (d) are part of a collateral pool for the \$0.0 million Farmer Mac Facility.
- (e) Properties denoted with (e) are part of a collateral pool for the \$67.1 million MetLife Term Loan #1.
- (f) Properties denoted with (f) are part of a collateral pool for the \$1.6 million MetLife Term Loan #4.
- (g) Properties denoted with (g) are part of a collateral pool for the \$1.8 million MetLife Term Loan #5.
- (h) Properties denoted with (h) are part of a collateral pool for the \$16.2 million MetLife Term Loan #6.
- (i) Properties denoted with (i) are part of a collateral pool for the \$6.9 million MetLife Term Loan #7.
- (j) Properties denoted with (j) are part of a collateral pool for the \$44.0 million MetLife Term Loan #8.
- (k) Properties denoted with (k) are part of a collateral pool for the \$8.4 million MetLife Term Loan #9.
- (l) Properties denoted with (l) are part of a collateral pool for the \$21.8 million MetLife Term Loan #10.
- (m) Properties denoted with (m) are part of a collateral pool for the \$0.0 million MetLife Term Loan #11.
- (n) Properties denoted with (n) are part of a collateral pool for the \$0.0 million MetLife Term Loan #12.
- (o) Properties denoted with (o) are part of a collateral pool for the \$0.0 million MetLife Facility.

Farmer Mac Bond #6	\$ 13,827
Farmer Mac Bond #7	11,160
Farmer Mac Facility	—
MetLife Term Loan #1	67,086
MetLife Term Loan #4	1,550
MetLife Term Loan #5	1,827
MetLife Term Loan #6	16,226
MetLife Term Loan #7	6,934
MetLife Term Loan #8	44,000
MetLife Term Loan #9	8,400
MetLife Term Loan #10	21,806
MetLife Term Loan #11	—
MetLife Term Loan #12	—
MetLife Facility	—

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (continued)
December 31, 2024
(\$ In Thousands)

- (p) Properties denoted with (p) are part of a collateral pool for the \$11.8 million Rabobank.
(q) Properties denoted with (q) are part of a collateral pool for the \$0.0 million Rutledge Facility.

Rabobank	11,758
Rutledge Facility	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 204,574</u>

(r) Other category is comprised of 83 farms in 6 states that on an aggregate basis make up less than 5% of gross total land plus improvements as of December 31, 2024.

Approximately \$0.4 million is part of a collateral pool for Farmer Mac Bond #6
Approximately \$6.8 million is part of a collateral pool for the Farmer Mac Facility
Approximately \$15.1 million is part of a collateral pool for MetLife Term Loan #1
Approximately \$2.5 million is part of a collateral pool for MetLife Term Loan #4
Approximately \$1.3 million is part of a collateral pool for MetLife Term Loan #5
Approximately \$3.7 million is part of a collateral pool for the Rabo Agrifinance Note
Approximately \$4.1 million is part of a collateral pool for the Rutledge Facility

- (s) all of the above properties listed in Schedule III are farms.
(t) The aggregate cost of land and depreciable property for federal income tax purposes was approximately \$648.9 million as of December 31, 2024.

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Farmland Partners Inc.
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
Reconciliation of “Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation”
(in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Real Estate:		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 990,052	\$ 1,129,485
Additions during period		
Additions through construction of improvements	4,305	10,424
Disposition of property and improvements	(264,291)	(165,335)
Acquisitions through business combinations and/or asset acquisitions	17,891	22,171
Impairment of assets	(150)	(6,693)
Balance at end of year	\$ 747,807	\$ 990,052
Accumulated Depreciation:		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 33,048	\$ 38,433
Disposition of improvements	(7,114)	(12,010)
Additions charged to costs and expenses	5,567	7,478
Impairment of assets	—	(853)
Balance at end of year	\$ 31,501	\$ 33,048
Real Estate balance per schedule	\$ 747,807	\$ 990,052
Construction in progress	1,484	4,453
Other non-real estate	109	109
Balance per consolidated balance sheet	\$ 749,400	\$ 994,614
Accumulated depreciation per schedule	\$ 31,501	\$ 33,048
Other non-real estate	56	35
Balance per consolidated balance sheet	\$ 31,557	\$ 33,083

INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

This INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT (this “**Agreement**”) is entered into as of , 20 , by and among FARMLAND PARTNERS INC., a Maryland corporation (the “**Company**” or the “**Indemnitor**”) and [] (the “**Indemnitee**”). See Schedule A for a list of officers and directors who have entered into this Indemnification Agreement with the Company.

WHEREAS, the Indemnitee is an officer [or][and] a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and in such [capacity] [capacities] is performing a valuable service for the Company;

WHEREAS, Maryland law permits the Company to enter into contracts with its officers or members of its Board of Directors with respect to indemnification of, and advancement of expenses to, such persons;

WHEREAS, the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company (the “**Charter**”) provide that the Company shall indemnify and advance expenses to its directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law in effect from time to time;

WHEREAS, the Bylaws of the Company (the “**Bylaws**”) provide that each director and officer of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law in effect from time to time and shall be entitled to advancement of expenses consistent with Maryland law; and

WHEREAS, to induce the Indemnitee to provide services to the Company as an officer [or][and] a member of the Board of Directors, and to provide the Indemnitee with specific contractual assurance that indemnification will be available to the Indemnitee regardless of, among other things, any amendment to or revocation of the Charter or the Bylaws, or any acquisition transaction relating to the Company, the Indemnitor desires to provide the Indemnitee with protection against personal liability as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the covenants contained herein, the Indemnitor and the Indemnitee hereby agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Agreement:

- (a) “**Change in Control**” shall have the meaning ascribed to it by the Company’s 2014 Equity Incentive Plan or any equity incentive or stock compensation plan adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the stockholders of the Company that may later replace the Company’s 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.
 - (b) “**Corporate Status**” describes the status of a person who is or was a director or officer of the Company or is or was serving at the request of the Company as a director, officer, partner (limited or general), member, director, employee or agent of any other foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, other enterprise (whether conducted for profit or not for profit) or employee benefit plan. The Company shall be deemed to have requested the Indemnitee to serve an employee benefit plan where the performance of the Indemnitee’s duties to the Company also imposes or imposed duties on, or otherwise involves or involved services by, the Indemnitee to the plan or participants or beneficiaries of the plan.
 - (c) “**Expenses**” shall include all attorneys’ and paralegals’ fees, retainers, court costs, transcript costs, fees of experts, witness fees, travel expenses, duplicating costs, printing and binding costs, telephone charges, postage, delivery service fees, and all other disbursements or expenses of the types customarily incurred in connection with prosecuting, defending, preparing to prosecute or defend, investigating, or being or preparing to be a witness in a Proceeding.
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- (d) **"Proceeding"** includes any action, suit, arbitration, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, investigation (including any internal investigation), administrative hearing, or any other proceeding, including appeals therefrom, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, except one initiated by the Indemnitee pursuant to paragraph 8 of this Agreement to enforce such Indemnitee's rights under this Agreement.
- (e) **"Special Legal Counsel"** means a law firm, or a member of a law firm, that is experienced in matters of corporation law and neither presently is, or in the past two years has been, retained to represent (i) the Indemnitor or the Indemnitee in any matter material to either such party, or (ii) any other party to the Proceeding giving rise to a claim for indemnification hereunder.

2. INDEMNIFICATION.

The Indemnitee shall be entitled to the rights of indemnification provided in this paragraph 2 and under applicable law, the Charter, the Bylaws, any other agreement, a vote of stockholders or resolution of the Board of Directors or otherwise if, by reason of such Indemnitee's Corporate Status, such Indemnitee is, or is threatened to be made, a party to any threatened, pending, or completed Proceeding, including a Proceeding by or in the right of the Company. Unless prohibited by paragraph 13 hereof and subject to the other provisions of this Agreement, the Indemnitee shall be indemnified hereunder, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law in effect from time to time, against judgments, penalties, fines, liabilities, and settlements and reasonable Expenses actually incurred by or on behalf of such Indemnitee in connection with such Proceeding or any claim, issue or matter therein; provided, however, that if such Proceeding was initiated by or in the right of the Company, indemnification may not be made in respect of such Proceeding if the Indemnitee shall have been finally adjudged to be liable to the Company. For purposes of this paragraph 2, excise taxes assessed on the Indemnitee with respect to an employee benefit plan pursuant to applicable law shall be deemed fines.

3. EXPENSES OF A SUCCESSFUL PARTY.

Without limiting the effect of any other provision of this Agreement, including the rights provided for in paragraphs 2 and 4 hereof, and without regard to the provisions of paragraph 6 hereof, to the extent that the Indemnitee is, by reason of such Indemnitee's Corporate Status, a party to and is successful, on the merits or otherwise, in any Proceeding pursuant to a final non-appealable order, such Indemnitee shall be indemnified against all reasonable Expenses actually incurred by or on behalf of such Indemnitee in connection therewith. If the Indemnitee is not wholly successful in such Proceeding pursuant to a final non-appealable order but is successful, on the merits or otherwise, as to one or more but less than all claims, issues, or matters in such Proceeding pursuant to a final non-appealable order, the Indemnitor shall indemnify the Indemnitee against all reasonable Expenses actually incurred by or on behalf of such Indemnitee in connection with each successfully resolved claim, issue or matter. For purposes of this paragraph and without limitation, the termination of any claim, issue or matter in such Proceeding by dismissal, with or without prejudice, shall be deemed to be a successful result as to such claim, issue or matter.

4. ADVANCEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, but subject to paragraph 13 hereof, if the Indemnitee is or was or becomes a party to or is otherwise involved in any Proceeding (including as a witness), or is or was threatened to be made a party to or a participant (including as a witness) in any such Proceeding, by reason of the Indemnitee's Corporate Status, or by reason of (or arising in part out of) any actual or alleged event or occurrence related to the Indemnitee's Corporate Status, or by reason of any actual or alleged act or omission on the part of the Indemnitee taken or omitted in or relating to the Indemnitee's Corporate Status, then the Indemnitor shall advance all reasonable Expenses incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with any such Proceeding within twenty (20) days after the receipt by the Indemnitor of a statement from the Indemnitee requesting such advance from time to time, whether prior to or after final disposition of such Proceeding; provided that, such statement shall reasonably evidence the Expenses incurred or to be incurred by the Indemnitee and shall include or be preceded or accompanied by (i) a written affirmation by the Indemnitee of the Indemnitee's good faith belief that the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the Indemnitor as authorized by this Agreement has been met and (ii) a written undertaking by or on behalf of the Indemnitee to repay the amounts advanced if it should ultimately be determined

that the standard of conduct has not been met. The undertaking required by clause (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence shall be an unlimited general obligation of the Indemnitee but need not be secured and may be accepted without reference to financial ability to make the repayment.

5. WITNESS EXPENSES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, to the extent that the Indemnitee is, by reason of such Indemnitee's Corporate Status, a witness for any reason in any Proceeding to which such Indemnitee is not a named defendant or respondent, such Indemnitee shall be indemnified by the Indemnitor against all Expenses actually incurred by or on behalf of such Indemnitee in connection therewith.

6. DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO AND AUTHORIZATION OF INDEMNIFICATION.

- (a) To obtain indemnification under this Agreement, the Indemnitee shall submit to the Indemnitor a written request, including therewith such documentation and information reasonably necessary to determine whether and to what extent the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification.
- (b) Indemnification under this Agreement may not be made unless authorized for a specific Proceeding after a determination has been made in accordance with this paragraph 6(b) that indemnification of the Indemnitee is permissible in the circumstances because the Indemnitee has met the following standard of conduct: the Indemnitor shall indemnify the Indemnitee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 hereof, unless it is established that: (a) the act or omission of the Indemnitee was material to the matter giving rise to the Proceeding and (x) was committed in bad faith or (y) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; (b) the Indemnitee actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the Indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. Upon receipt by the Indemnitor of the Indemnitee's written request for indemnification pursuant to subparagraph 6(a), a determination as to whether the applicable standard of conduct has been met shall be made within the period specified in paragraph 6(e): (i) if a Change in Control shall have occurred, by Special Legal Counsel in a written opinion to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to the Indemnitee, with Special Legal Counsel selected by the Indemnitee (the Indemnitee shall give prompt written notice to the Indemnitor advising the Indemnitor of the identity of the Special Legal Counsel so selected); or (ii) if a Change in Control shall not have occurred, (A) by the Board of Directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors not, at the time, parties to the Proceeding, or, if such quorum cannot be obtained, then by a majority vote of a committee of the Board of Directors consisting solely of two or more directors not, at the time, parties to such Proceeding and who were duly designated to act in the matter by a majority vote of the full Board of Directors in which the designated directors who are parties may participate, (B) if the requisite quorum of the full Board of Directors cannot be obtained therefor and the committee cannot be established (or, even if such quorum is obtainable or such committee can be established, if such quorum or committee so directs), by Special Legal Counsel in a written opinion to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to Indemnitee, with Special Legal Counsel selected by the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors by vote as set forth in clause (ii)(A) of this paragraph 6(b) (or, if the requisite quorum of the full Board of Directors cannot be obtained therefor and the committee cannot be established, by a majority of the full Board of Directors in which directors who are parties to the Proceeding may participate) (if the Indemnitor selects Special Legal Counsel to make the determination under this clause (ii), the Indemnitor shall give prompt written notice to the Indemnitee advising him or her of the identity of the Special Legal Counsel so selected) or (C) if so directed by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, by the stockholders of the Company. If it is so determined that the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification, payment to the Indemnitee shall be made within ten (10) days after such determination. Authorization of indemnification and determination as to reasonableness of Expenses shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible. However, if the determination that indemnification is permissible is made by Special Legal Counsel under clause (ii)(B) above, authorization of indemnification and

determination as to reasonableness of Expenses shall be made in the manner specified under clause (ii)(B) above for the selection of such Special Legal Counsel.

- (c) The Indemnitee shall cooperate with the person or entity making such determination with respect to the Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification, including providing upon reasonable advance request any documentation or information which is not privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure and which is reasonably available to the Indemnitee and reasonably necessary to such determination. Any reasonable costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements) incurred by the Indemnitee in so cooperating shall be borne by the Indemnitor (irrespective of the determination as to the Indemnitee's entitlement to indemnification) and the Indemnitor hereby indemnifies and agrees to hold the Indemnitee harmless therefrom.
 - (d) In the event the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by Special Legal Counsel pursuant to paragraph 6(b) hereof, the Indemnitee, or the Indemnitor, as the case may be, may, within seven days after such written notice of selection shall have been given, deliver to the Indemnitor or to the Indemnitee, as the case may be, a written objection to such selection. Such objection may be asserted only on the grounds that the Special Legal Counsel so selected does not meet the requirements of "Special Legal Counsel" as defined in paragraph 1 of this Agreement. If such written objection is made, the Special Legal Counsel so selected may not serve as Special Legal Counsel until a court has determined that such objection is without merit. If, within twenty (20) days after submission by the Indemnitee of a written request for indemnification pursuant to paragraph 6(a) hereof, no Special Legal Counsel shall have been selected or, if selected, shall have been objected to, either the Indemnitor or the Indemnitee may petition a court for resolution of any objection which shall have been made by the Indemnitor or the Indemnitee to the other's selection of Special Legal Counsel and/or for the appointment as Special Legal Counsel of a person selected by the court or by such other person as the court shall designate, and the person with respect to whom an objection is so resolved or the person so appointed shall act as Special Legal Counsel under paragraph 6(b) hereof. The Indemnitor shall pay all reasonable fees and expenses of Special Legal Counsel incurred in connection with acting pursuant to paragraph 6(b) hereof, and all reasonable fees and expenses incident to the selection of such Special Legal Counsel pursuant to this paragraph 6(d). In the event that a determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by Special Legal Counsel and such determination shall not have been made and delivered in a written opinion within ninety (90) days after the receipt by the Indemnitor of the Indemnitee's request in accordance with paragraph 6(a), upon the due commencement of any judicial proceeding in accordance with paragraph 8(a) of this Agreement, Special Legal Counsel shall be discharged and relieved of any further responsibility in such capacity.
 - (e) If the person or entity making the determination whether the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification shall not have made a determination within forty-five (45) days after receipt by the Indemnitor of the request therefor, the requisite determination of entitlement to indemnification shall be deemed to have been made and the Indemnitee shall be entitled to such indemnification, absent: (i) a misstatement by the Indemnitee of a material fact, or an omission of a material fact necessary to make the Indemnitee's statement not materially misleading, in connection with the request for indemnification, or (ii) a prohibition of such indemnification under applicable law. Such 45-day period may be extended for a reasonable time, not to exceed an additional fifteen (15) days, if the person or entity making said determination in good faith requires additional time for the obtaining or evaluating of documentation and/or information relating thereto. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph 6(e) shall not apply: (i) if the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by the stockholders and if within fifteen (15) days after receipt by the Indemnitor of the request for such determination the Board of Directors resolves to submit such determination to the stockholders for consideration at an annual or special meeting thereof to be held within seventy-five (75) days after such receipt and such determination is made at such meeting, or (ii) if the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by Special Legal Counsel pursuant to paragraph 6(b) of this Agreement.
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7. PRESUMPTIONS.

- (a) In making a determination with respect to entitlement or authorization of indemnification hereunder, the person or entity making such determination shall presume that the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification under this Agreement and the Indemnitor shall have the burden of proof to overcome such presumption.
- (b) The termination of any Proceeding by conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, or an entry of an order of probation prior to judgment, creates a rebuttable presumption that the Indemnitee did not meet the requisite standard of conduct described herein for indemnification.

8. REMEDIES.

- (a) In the event that: (i) a determination is made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 that the Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification under this Agreement, or (ii) advancement of reasonable Expenses is not timely made pursuant to this Agreement, or (iii) payment of indemnification due the Indemnitee under this Agreement is not timely made, the Indemnitee shall be entitled to an adjudication in an appropriate court of competent jurisdiction of such Indemnitee's entitlement to such indemnification or advancement of Expenses.
- (b) In the event that a determination shall have been made pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Agreement that the Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification, any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to this paragraph 8 shall be conducted in all respects as a de novo trial on the merits. The fact that a determination had been made earlier pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Agreement that the Indemnitee was not entitled to indemnification shall not be taken into account in any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to this paragraph 8 and the Indemnitee shall not be prejudiced in any way by reason of that adverse determination. In any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to this paragraph 8, the Indemnitor shall have the burden of proving that the Indemnitee is not entitled to indemnification or advancement of Expenses, as the case may be.
- (c) If a determination shall have been made or deemed to have been made pursuant to this Agreement that the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification, the Indemnitor shall be bound by such determination in any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to this paragraph 8, absent: (i) a misstatement by the Indemnitee of a material fact, or an omission of a material fact necessary to make the Indemnitee's statement not materially misleading, in connection with the request for indemnification, or (ii) a prohibition of such indemnification under applicable law.
- (d) The Indemnitor shall be precluded from asserting in any judicial proceeding commenced pursuant to this paragraph 8 that the procedures and presumptions of this Agreement are not valid, binding and enforceable and shall stipulate in any such court that the Indemnitor is bound by all the provisions of this Agreement.
- (e) In the event that the Indemnitee, pursuant to this paragraph 8, seeks a judicial adjudication of such Indemnitee's rights under, or to recover damages for breach of, this Agreement, if successful on the merits or otherwise as to all or less than all claims, issues or matters in such judicial adjudication, the Indemnitee shall be entitled to recover from the Indemnitor, and shall be indemnified by the Indemnitor against, any and all reasonable Expenses actually incurred by such Indemnitee in connection with each successfully resolved claim, issue or matter.

9. NOTIFICATION AND DEFENSE OF CLAIMS.

The Indemnitee agrees promptly to notify the Indemnitor in writing upon being served with any summons, citation, subpoena, complaint, indictment, information, or other document relating to any Proceeding or matter which may be subject to indemnification or advancement of Expenses covered hereunder, but the failure so to notify the Indemnitor will not relieve the Indemnitor from any liability that the Indemnitor may have to Indemnitee under

this Agreement unless the Indemnitor is materially prejudiced thereby. With respect to any such Proceeding as to which Indemnitee notifies the Indemnitor of the commencement thereof:

- (a) The Indemnitor will be entitled to participate therein at its own expense.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided below, the Indemnitor will be entitled to assume the defense thereof, with counsel reasonably satisfactory to Indemnitee. After notice from the Indemnitor to Indemnitee of the Indemnitor's election so to assume the defense thereof, the Indemnitor will not be liable to Indemnitee under this Agreement for any legal or other expenses subsequently incurred by Indemnitee in connection with the defense thereof other than reasonable costs of investigation or as otherwise provided below. Indemnitee shall have the right to employ Indemnitee's own counsel in such Proceeding, but the fees and disbursements of such counsel incurred after notice from the Indemnitor of the Indemnitor's assumption of the defense thereof shall be at the expense of Indemnitee unless (a) the employment of counsel by Indemnitee has been authorized by the Indemnitor, (b) the Indemnitee shall have reasonably concluded that there may be a conflict of interest between the Indemnitor and the Indemnitee in the conduct of the defense of such action, (c) such Proceeding seeks penalties or other relief against the Indemnitee with respect to which the Indemnitor could not provide monetary indemnification to the Indemnitee (such as injunctive relief or incarceration) or (d) the Indemnitor shall not in fact have employed counsel to assume the defense of such action, in each of which cases the fees and disbursements of counsel shall be at the expense of the Indemnitor. The Indemnitor shall not be entitled to assume the defense of any Proceeding brought by or on behalf of the Indemnitor, or as to which Indemnitee shall have reached the conclusion specified in clause (b) above, or which involves penalties or other relief against Indemnitee of the type referred to in clause (c) above.
- (c) The Indemnitor shall not be liable to indemnify Indemnitee under this Agreement for any amounts paid in settlement of any action or claim effected without the Indemnitor's written consent. The Indemnitor shall not settle any action or claim in any manner that would impose any penalty or limitation on Indemnitee without Indemnitee's written consent. Neither the Indemnitor nor Indemnitee will unreasonably withhold or delay consent to any proposed settlement.

10. NON-EXCLUSIVITY; SURVIVAL OF RIGHTS; INSURANCE SUBROGATION.

- (a) The rights of indemnification and to receive advancement of reasonable Expenses as provided by this Agreement shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which the Indemnitee may at any time be entitled under applicable law, the Charter, the Bylaws, any other agreement, a vote of stockholders, a resolution of the Board of Directors or otherwise, except that any payments otherwise required to be made by the Indemnitor hereunder shall be offset by any and all amounts received by the Indemnitee from any other indemnitor or under one or more liability insurance policies maintained by an indemnitor or otherwise and shall not be duplicative of any other payments received by an Indemnitee from the Indemnitor in respect of the matter giving rise to the indemnity hereunder. No amendment, alteration or repeal of this Agreement or any provision hereof shall be effective as to the Indemnitee with respect to any action taken or omitted by the Indemnitee prior to such amendment, alteration or repeal.
- (b) To the extent that the Company maintains an insurance policy or policies providing liability insurance for directors and officers of the Company, the Indemnitee shall be covered by such policy or policies in accordance with its or their terms to the maximum extent of the coverage available and upon any Change in Control the Company shall use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain or arrange for continuation and/or "tail" coverage for the Indemnitee to the maximum extent obtainable at such time.
- (c) In the event of any payment under this Agreement, the Indemnitor shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of the Indemnitee, who shall execute all papers required and take all actions necessary to secure such rights, including execution of such documents as are necessary to enable the Indemnitor to bring suit to enforce such rights.

- (d) The Indemnitor shall not be liable under this Agreement to make any payment of amounts otherwise indemnifiable hereunder if and to the extent that the Indemnitee has otherwise actually received such payment under any insurance policy, contract, agreement, or otherwise.

11. CONTINUATION OF INDEMNITY.

- (a) All agreements and obligations of the Indemnitor contained herein shall continue during the period the Indemnitee is an officer or a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and shall continue thereafter so long as the Indemnitee shall be subject to any threatened, pending or completed Proceeding by reason of such Indemnitee's Corporate Status and during the period of statute of limitations for any act or omission occurring during the Indemnitee's term of Corporate Status. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Indemnitor and its respective successors and assigns and shall inure to the benefit of the Indemnitee and such Indemnitee's heirs, executors and administrators.
- (b) The Company shall require and cause any successor (whether direct or indirect by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all, substantially all or a substantial part, of the business and/or assets of the Company, by written agreement in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnitee, expressly to assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place.

12. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, (i) the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Agreement containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that is not itself invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby, and (ii) to the fullest extent possible, the provisions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Agreement containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that is not itself invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall be construed so as to give effect to the intent manifested by the provisions held invalid, illegal or unenforceable.

13. EXCEPTIONS TO RIGHT OF INDEMNIFICATION OR ADVANCEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, the Indemnitee shall not be entitled to indemnification or advancement of reasonable Expenses under this Agreement with respect to (i) any Proceeding initiated by such Indemnitee against the Indemnitor other than a proceeding commenced pursuant to paragraph 8 hereof, or (ii) any Proceeding for an accounting of profits arising from the purchase and sale by Indemnitee of securities of the Company in violation of Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or any similar provisions of any federal, state or local statute.

14. NOTICE TO THE COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Any indemnification of, or advancement of reasonable Expenses, to an Indemnitee in accordance with this Agreement, if arising out of a Proceeding by or in the right of the Company, shall be reported in writing to the stockholders of the Company with the notice of the next Company stockholders' meeting or prior to the meeting.

15. HEADINGS.

The headings of the paragraphs of this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute part of this Agreement or to affect the construction thereof.

16. MODIFICATION AND WAIVER.

No supplement, modification or amendment of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by each of the parties hereto. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provisions hereof (whether or not similar) nor shall such waiver constitute a continuing waiver.

17. NOTICES.

All notices, requests, demands, and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given if (i) delivered by hand and receipted for by the party to whom said notice or other communication shall have been directed, or (ii) mailed by certified or registered mail with postage prepaid, on the third business day after the date on which it is so mailed, if so delivered or mailed, as the case may be, to the following addresses:

If to the Indemnitee, to the address set forth in the records of the Company.

If to the Indemnitor, to:

Farmland Partners Inc.
4600 S. Syracuse Street, Suite 1450
Denver, Colorado 80237
Attention: Chief Executive Officer

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Morrison & Foerster LLP
2100 L Street, NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20037
Attention: Justin R. Salon, Esq.
Fax: 202-887-0763
Email: JSalon@mofo.com

or to such other address as may have been furnished to the Indemnitee by the Indemnitor or to the Indemnitor by the Indemnitee, as the case may be.

18. GOVERNING LAW.

The parties agree that this Agreement shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of Maryland, without application of the conflict of laws principles thereof.

19. NO ASSIGNMENTS.

The Indemnitee may not assign its rights or delegate obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the Indemnitor. Any assignment or delegation in violation of this paragraph 19 shall be null and void.

20. NO THIRD-PARTY RIGHTS.

Nothing expressed or referred to in this Agreement will be construed to give any person other than the parties to this Agreement any legal or equitable right, remedy or claim under or with respect to this Agreement or any provision of this Agreement. This Agreement and all of its provisions are for the sole and exclusive benefit of the parties to this Agreement and their successors and permitted assigns.

21. COUNTERPARTS.

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together constitute an agreement binding on all of the parties hereto.

[Signature page follows.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

INDEMNITEE:

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Signature Page to Indemnification Agreement

Schedule A

Indemnitee	Date
Paul A. Pittman	April 16, 2014
Luca Fabbri	April 16, 2014
Jay Bartels	April 16, 2014
Chris A. Downey	April 16, 2014
Dean Jernigan	April 16, 2014
Darell D. Sarff	April 16, 2014
Robert S. Solomon	April 16, 2014
Joseph W. Glauber	February 25, 2015
Michael N. Christodolou	November 20, 2015
John C. Conrad	March 27, 2016
Robert L. Cowan	February 2, 2017
D. Dixon Boardman	February 2, 2017
Thomas S.T. Gimbel	February 2, 2017
John A. Good	January 21, 2018
Erica Borenstein	November 14, 2018
Thomas P. Heneghan	December 7, 2020
Toby L. O'Rourke	February 11, 2021
James Gilligan	October 9, 2021
Murray R. Wise	November 15, 2021
Danny D. Moore	November 30, 2021
Christine M. Garrison	July 26, 2022
Jennifer S. Grafton	March 16, 2023

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.
EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This **EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT** (this “Agreement”) dated as of July 26, 2022 (the “Effective Date”), is entered into between Farmland Partners Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Farmland”), and Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Operating Partnership” and, together with Farmland, the “Company”), each with its principal place of business at 4600 S. Syracuse Street, Suite 1450, Denver, CO 80237, and Christine M. Garrison residing at the address on file with the Company (the “Employee”).

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Company and the Employee wish to enter into an employment agreement pursuant to mutually agreeable terms.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, of the mutual promises contained herein and of other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. POSITION AND DUTIES.

(a) During the Employment Term (as defined in Section 2 hereof), the Employee shall serve as the General Counsel of the Company. In this capacity, the Employee shall have the duties, authorities and responsibilities as are required by the Employee’s position commensurate with the duties, authorities and responsibilities of persons in similar capacities in similarly sized companies, and such other duties, authorities and responsibilities as may reasonably be assigned to the Employee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company shall designate from time to time that are not inconsistent with the Employee’s position with the Company and that are consistent with the bylaws of the Company and the amended and restated agreement of limited partnership of the Operating Partnership as it may be further amended from time to time, including, but not limited to, managing the affairs of the Company. The Employee’s principal place of employment with the Company shall be in Denver, Colorado, provided that the Employee understands and agrees that the Employee may be required to travel from time to time to other locations for business purposes. The Employee shall report directly to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

(b) During the Employment Term, the Employee shall devote substantially all of the Employee’s business time, energy, business judgment, knowledge and skill and the Employee’s best efforts to the performance of the Employee’s duties with the Company, provided that the foregoing shall not prevent the Employee from (i) serving on the boards of directors of non-profit organizations, (ii) participating in charitable, civic, educational, professional, community or industry affairs, and (iii) managing the Employee’s personal investments and/or personal business as necessary, so long as such activities in the aggregate do not interfere or conflict with the Employee’s duties hereunder or create a potential business or fiduciary conflict.

2. EMPLOYMENT TERM. The Company agrees to employ the Employee pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, and the Employee agrees to be so employed, for a term of three (3) years (the “Initial Term”) commencing as of the Effective Date. Commencing with

the last day of the Initial Term, and on each subsequent anniversary of such date, the term of this Agreement shall be automatically extended for successive one-year periods, provided, however, that either party hereto may elect not to extend this Agreement by giving written notice to the other party at least sixty (60) days prior to any such anniversary date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee's employment hereunder may be earlier terminated in accordance with Section 7 hereof, subject to Section 8 hereof. The period of time between the Effective Date and the end of the Initial Term and any successor terms (or earlier upon a termination of the Employee's employment hereunder) shall be referred to herein as the "Employment Term." If the Employee's employment continues following any expiration of the Employment Term due to either party giving notice not to extend this Agreement, such employment will be entirely "at-will," and will not be covered by this Agreement (except for the applicable restrictive covenant provisions, which are intended to survive expiration of the Agreement in all cases).

3. BASE SALARY. The Company agrees to pay the Employee a base salary at an annual rate of not less than \$200,000.00, payable in accordance with the regular payroll practices of the Company, but not less frequently than monthly. The Employee's Base Salary shall be subject to annual review by the Board of Directors of Farmland (the "Board") (or a committee thereof), and may be adjusted from time to time by the Board or the Compensation Committee of the Board (the "Compensation Committee") in its sole discretion. The base salary as determined herein and adjusted from time to time shall constitute "Base Salary" for purposes of this Agreement.

4. ANNUAL BONUS. During the Employment Term, the Employee shall be eligible to receive an annual discretionary incentive payment under the Company's annual bonus plan as may be in effect from time to time (the "Annual Bonus") based upon the attainment of one or more pre-established performance goals and/or such other criteria as may be established by the Board or the Compensation Committee in its sole discretion.

5. EQUITY AWARDS. The Employee shall be considered to receive equity and other long-term incentive awards (including long-term incentive units in the Operating Partnership) under any applicable plan adopted by the Company during the Employment Term.

6. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.

(a) **BENEFIT PLANS.** During the Employment Term, the Employee shall be entitled to participate in any employee benefit plan that the Company has adopted or may adopt, maintain or contribute to for the benefit of its employees generally, subject to satisfying the applicable eligibility requirements, except to the extent such plans are duplicative of the benefits otherwise provided hereunder. The Employee's participation will be subject to the terms of the applicable plan documents and generally applicable Company policies. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may modify or terminate any employee benefit plan at any time.

(b) **VACATIONS.** During the Employment Term, the Employee shall be entitled to three weeks paid vacation per calendar year (as prorated for partial years) in accordance with the Company's policy on accrual and use applicable to employees as in effect from time to time.

(c) **BUSINESS AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.** Upon presentation of reasonable substantiation and documentation as the Company may specify from time to time, the Employee shall be reimbursed in accordance with the Company's expense reimbursement policy for all reasonable out-of-pocket business and entertainment expenses incurred and paid by the Employee during the Employment Term and in connection with the performance of the Employee's duties hereunder.

7. TERMINATION. The Employee's employment and the Employment Term shall terminate on the first of the following to occur:

(a) **DISABILITY.** Upon termination of the Employee's employment by the Company due to the Employee's Disability. For purposes of this Agreement, "Disability" shall be defined as the inability of the Employee to have performed the Employee's material duties hereunder due to a physical or mental injury, infirmity or incapacity for one hundred eighty (180) days (including weekends and holidays) in any 365-day period as determined by the Board in its reasonable discretion. The Company shall provide at least ten (10) days' prior written notice of any termination due to the Employee's Disability.

(b) **DEATH.** Automatically upon the date of death of the Employee.

(c) **CAUSE.** Upon termination of the Employee's employment by the Company for Cause. "Cause" shall mean:

(i) the Employee's continued failure to substantially perform duties for reasons other than Disability, or gross negligence or willful misconduct in connection with the performance of the Employee's duties to the Company;

(ii) the Employee's conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere of a felony;

(iii) the Employee's conviction of any other criminal offense involving an act of dishonesty intended to result in substantial personal enrichment of the Employee at the expense of the Company or an affiliate of the Company; or

(iv) the Employee's material breach of any Company policy or term of this Agreement or any other employment, consulting or other services, confidentiality, intellectual property or non-competition agreements, if any, between the Employee and the Company or an affiliate of the Company.

Any determination of Cause by the Company will be made by a resolution approved by a majority of the members of the Board, provided that no such determination may be made until the Employee has been given written notice detailing the specific Cause event, an opportunity to appear before the full Board with legal counsel, and a period of thirty (30) days following receipt of such notice to cure such event (if susceptible to cure) to the satisfaction of the Board. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Employee's right to cure and appear before the full Board with legal counsel as set forth in the preceding sentence shall not apply if there are habitual or repeated breaches by the Employee. The Company shall provide the Employee with a written notice detailing the specific circumstances alleged to constitute Cause within ninety (90) days after the first occurrence of such circumstances (or, if later, the date the Company first becomes aware,

or reasonably should have become aware, of such circumstances). The failure by the Company to provide written notice in detail of the circumstances constituting “Cause” within the time period set forth in the preceding sentence shall result in the Company being deemed not to have terminated employment for Cause and to have irrevocably waived any claim of such circumstances constituting Cause under this Agreement.

(d) **WITHOUT CAUSE.** Upon termination by the Company of the Employee’s employment without Cause (other than for Disability).

(e) **GOOD REASON.** Upon termination by the Employee for Good Reason. “Good Reason” shall mean the occurrence of any of the following events without the express written consent of the Employee, unless such events are fully corrected in all material respects by the Company within thirty (30) days following written notification by the Employee to the Company of the occurrence of one of the following:

(i) material diminution in the Employee’s Base Salary or the Employee’s Total Compensation is reduced to less than \$300,000.00;

(ii) material diminution in the Employee’s duties, authorities or responsibilities (other than temporarily while physically or mentally incapacitated or as required by applicable law); or

(iii) the Company’s material breach of the terms of this Agreement.

The Employee shall provide the Company with a written notice detailing the specific circumstances alleged to constitute Good Reason within ninety (90) days after the first occurrence of such circumstances that the Employee knows or reasonably should have known to constitute Good Reason, and actually terminate employment within thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company’s thirty (30)-day cure period described above. The failure by the Employee to provide written notice in detail of the circumstances constituting “Good Reason” within the time period set forth in the preceding sentence shall result in the Employee being deemed not to have terminated employment for Good Reason and to have irrevocably waived any claim of such circumstances constituting Good Reason under this Agreement.

(f) **WITHOUT GOOD REASON.** Upon the Employee’s voluntary termination of employment without Good Reason. The Employee shall provide at least thirty (30) days’ prior written notice of any termination without Good Reason. The Company may, in its sole discretion, make the termination effective earlier than the termination date set forth in the notice.

(g) **EXPIRATION OF EMPLOYMENT TERM; NON-EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT.** Upon the expiration of the Employment Term due to a non-extension of the Agreement by the Company or the Employee pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 hereof.

8. CONSEQUENCES OF TERMINATION.

(a) **DEATH.** In the event that the Employee’s employment and the Employment Term end on account of the Employee’s death, the Employee or the Employee’s estate, as the

case may be, shall be entitled to a lump sum payment of the following within sixty (60) days following termination of employment, or such earlier date as may be required by applicable law:

- (i) any unpaid Base Salary through the termination date;
- (ii) any Annual Bonus earned and accrued but unpaid;
- (iii) any accrued but unused vacation time in accordance with Company policy; and
- (iv) reimbursement for any unreimbursed business expenses incurred through the termination date (collectively, Sections 8(a)(i) through 8(a)(iv) hereof shall be hereafter referred to as the “Accrued Benefits”).

(b) **DISABILITY.** In the event that the Employee’s employment and/or Employment Term ends on account of the Employee’s Disability, the Company shall pay or provide the Employee with the following:

- (i) the Accrued Benefits; and
- (ii) subject to (A) the Employee’s timely election of continuation coverage under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended (“COBRA”) and (B) the Employee’s continued compliance with the obligations in Sections 10 and 11 hereof, the Employee shall be reimbursed for the amount equal to the COBRA continuation coverage premiums paid by the Employee that is required for coverage of the Employee (or his eligible dependents) under the Company’s major medical group health plan, for a period of eighteen (18) months, or, if less, until the Employee or his eligible dependents are no longer entitled to such COBRA coverage (the “Continued Coverage Period”), *provided*, that if at any time the Company determines that its payment of the Employee’s premiums would result in a violation of the nondiscrimination rules of Section 105(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or any statute or regulation of similar effect (including but not limited to the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the 2010 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act), then in lieu of providing the premiums described above, the Company will instead pay a fully taxable monthly cash payment in an amount such that, after payment by the Employee of all taxes on such payment, the Employee retains an amount equal to the applicable premiums for such month, with such monthly payment being made on the last day of each month for the remainder of the Continued Coverage Period.

(c) **TERMINATION FOR CAUSE OR WITHOUT GOOD REASON OR AS A RESULT OF EMPLOYEE NON-EXTENSION OF THIS AGREEMENT.** If the Employee’s employment and the Employment Term are terminated (x) by the Company for Cause, (y) by the Employee without Good Reason, or (z) as a result of the Employee’s non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof, the Company shall pay to the Employee the Accrued Benefits.

(d) **TERMINATION WITHOUT CAUSE OR FOR GOOD REASON; OR TERMINATION AS A RESULT OF COMPANY NON-EXTENSION OF THIS AGREEMENT.** If the Employee’s employment and the Employment Term are terminated (x) by

the Company other than for Cause (other than death or Disability) or by the Employee for Good Reason or (y) as a result of the Company's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof and the Employee was willing and able to remain employed, the Company shall pay or provide the Employee with the following:

(i) the Accrued Benefits;

(ii) subject to the Employee's continued compliance with the obligations in Sections 10 and 11 hereof, an amount equal to two (2) times the sum of (A) the Base Salary in effect on the termination date, (B) the average of the three (3) most recent Annual Bonuses earned by the Employee during her employment by the Company, or if the Employee has served for less than three (3) years, the average of the Annual Bonuses received at the time of termination, (regardless of whether such amount was paid out on a current basis or deferred), plus (C) the average Equity Award Value (as defined below) of the three (3) most recent Annual Grants (as defined below) made to the Employee by the Company during her employment by the Company, paid in full in a lump sum within sixty (60) days after the Date of Termination, *provided, however,* to the extent required by Section 409A, if the sixty (60) day period begins in one calendar year and ends in a second calendar year, payment shall be made in the second calendar year.

(iii) subject to (A) the Employee's timely election of continuation coverage under COBRA and (B) the Employee's continued compliance with the obligations in Sections 10 and 11 hereof, the Employee shall be reimbursed for the amount equal to the COBRA continuation coverage premiums paid by the Employee that is required for coverage of the Employee (or his eligible dependents) under the Company's major medical group health plan, for the Continued Coverage Period, *provided,* that if at any time the Company determines that its payment of the Employee's premiums would result in a violation of the nondiscrimination rules of Section 105(h)(2) of the Code, or any statute or regulation of similar effect (including but not limited to the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the 2010 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act), then in lieu of providing the premiums described above, the Company will instead pay a fully taxable monthly cash payment in an amount such that, after payment by the Employee of all taxes on such payment, the Employee retains an amount equal to the applicable premiums for such month, with such monthly payment being made on the last day of each month for the remainder of the Continued Coverage Period; and

(iv) all of the Employee's equity-based awards that are outstanding on the termination date shall immediately become fully vested and, as applicable, exercisable, without any action by the Board or Compensation Committee.

Payments and benefits provided in this Section 8(d) shall be in lieu of any termination or severance payments or benefits for which the Employee may be eligible under any of the plans, policies or programs of the Company or under the Worker Adjustment Retraining Notification Act of 1988 or any similar state statute or regulation.

(e) **CODE SECTION 280G.** If the Employee is a "disqualified individual," as defined in Code Section 280G(c), then, notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement or of any other agreement, contract, or understanding heretofore or hereafter entered into by the Employee with the Company (an "Other Agreement"), and notwithstanding any formal or

informal plan or other arrangement for the direct or indirect provision of compensation to the Employee (including groups or classes of employees or beneficiaries of which the Employee is a member), whether or not such compensation is deferred, is in cash or equity, or is in the form of a benefit to or for the Employee (a “Benefit Arrangement”), any right to exercise, vesting, payment or benefit to the Employee under this Agreement, any Other Agreement and/or any Benefit Arrangement shall be reduced or eliminated:

(i) to the extent that such right to exercise, vesting, payment, or benefit, taking into account all other rights, payments, or benefits to or for the Employee under this Agreement, all Other Agreements, and all Benefit Arrangements, would cause any exercise, vesting, payment or benefit to the Employee under this Agreement to be considered a “parachute payment” within the meaning of Code Section 280G(b)(2) as then in effect (a “Parachute Payment”); and

(ii) if, as a result of receiving such Parachute Payment, the aggregate after-tax amounts received by the Employee from the Company under this Agreement, all Other Agreements, and all Benefit Arrangements would be less than the maximum after-tax amount that would be received by the Employee if reduced or eliminated so that no such payment or benefit would be considered a Parachute Payment; such determination to be made by an accounting firm selected and paid for by the Company.

The Company shall accomplish such reduction by first reducing or eliminating any cash payments (with the payments to be made furthest in the future being reduced first), then by reducing or eliminating any accelerated vesting of performance awards, then by reducing or eliminating any accelerated vesting of options or stock appreciation rights, then by reducing or eliminating any accelerated vesting of restricted stock or stock units, then by reducing or eliminating any other remaining Parachute Payments. If there is any question as to the ordering of any reduction pursuant to this paragraph, the accounting firm selected by the Company shall determine the order in which amounts shall be reduced.

(f) **OTHER OBLIGATIONS.** Upon any termination of the Employee’s employment with the Company, unless otherwise specified in a written agreement between the Company and the Employee, the Employee shall be deemed to have resigned from the Board and any other position as an officer, director or fiduciary of the Company and its affiliates, and shall take any and all actions reasonably requested by the Company to effectuate the foregoing.

(g) **EXCLUSIVE REMEDY.** The amounts payable to the Employee following termination of employment and the Employment Term hereunder pursuant to Sections 7, 8 and 9 hereof shall be in full and complete satisfaction of the Employee’s rights under this Agreement and any other claims that the Employee may have in respect of the Employee’s employment with the Company or any of its affiliates, and the Employee acknowledges that such amounts are fair and reasonable, and are the Employee’s sole and exclusive remedy, in lieu of all other remedies at law or in equity, with respect to the termination of the Employee’s employment hereunder or any breach of this Agreement.

9. CHANGE IN CONTROL. If a Change in Control occurs on or before the date of a termination of the Employee’s employment, subject to the Employee’s continued compliance with the obligations in Sections 10 and 11 hereof, the Company shall pay and

provide the compensation and benefits described in Sections 8(d)(ii) and (iv) upon the closing of the Change in Control, and the Employee shall have no further right to receive any amounts pursuant to Section 8(d)(ii) or (iv). For avoidance of doubt, the Employee shall retain the right to receive the amounts set forth in Section 8(d)(i) and (iii) in the event of a termination described in Section 8(d) that occurs during the Employment Term on or after the date of the Change in Control.

For purposes of Section 8(d)(ii)(B), in the event that the Employee's termination (or with respect to Section 9, a Change in Control) occurs prior to the end of the completion of three (3) Company fiscal years during the Employment Term, then the amount in Section 8(d)(ii)(B) shall be determined by using the Employee's Annual Bonus opportunity for any such fiscal year not yet completed (as determined in good faith by the Compensation Committee), together with Annual Bonus actually earned by the Employee for the fiscal year completed during the Employment Term (if any), annualized for any such partial fiscal year.

For purposes of Section 8(d)(ii)(C), in the event that the Employee's termination (or with respect to Section 9, a Change in Control) occurs prior to the Employee receiving three (3) Annual Grants, then the amount in Section 8(d)(ii)(C) shall be determined based on the Equity Award Value of Annual Grants (if any) made to the Employee during the Employment Term prior to the Employee's termination (or with respect to Section 9, the Change in Control).

For purposes of this Agreement:

"Annual Grant" means the grant of equity-based awards that constitute a component of a given year's annual compensation package and shall not include any isolated, one-off or non-recurring grant outside of the Employee's annual compensation package, such as (but not limited to) an initial hiring award, a retention award, an outperformance award or other similar award, in any event, as determined in the sole discretion of the Board or the Compensation Committee.

"Change in Control" means:

(i) any "person" as such term is used in Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") (other than Farmland, any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under any employee benefit plan of Farmland or any corporation owned, directly or indirectly, by the stockholders of Farmland in substantially the same proportion as their ownership of stock of Farmland), is or becomes the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of Farmland representing 50% or more of the combined voting power of Farmland's then outstanding voting securities;

(ii) a change in the composition of the Board occurring within a twelve (12) month period, as a result of which fewer than a majority of the directors are Incumbent Directors. "Incumbent Directors" means directors who were members of the Board on the Effective Date or who were nominated or elected as directors subsequent to the Effective Date by at least a majority of the directors who were Incumbent Directors at the time of such nomination or election or whose election to the Board was recommended or endorsed by at least a majority of the directors who were Incumbent Directors at the time of such

nomination or election; *provided, however,* that no director whose election to the Board was the result of an actual or threatened election contest shall be an Incumbent Director for purposes of this Agreement;

(iii) the consummation of a merger or consolidation of Farmland with any other entity or approve the issuance of voting securities in connection with a merger or consolidation of Farmland (or any direct or indirect subsidiary thereof) pursuant to applicable exchange requirements, other than (A) a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of Farmland outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving or parent entity) at least 50.1% of the combined voting power of the voting securities of Farmland or such surviving or parent entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation or (B) a merger or consolidation effected to implement a recapitalization of Farmland (or similar transaction) in which no “person” (as defined above) is or becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of securities of Farmland representing 50% or more of either of the then outstanding shares of common stock or the combined voting power of Farmland’s then outstanding voting securities; or

(iv) the consummation of the sale or disposition by Farmland of all or substantially all of its assets (or any transaction or series of transactions within a period of twenty-four (24) months ending on the date of the last sale or disposition having a similar effect) (a) to any “person” as such term is used in Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act (other any trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under any employee benefit plan of Farmland or any corporation owned, directly or indirectly, by the stockholders of Farmland in substantially the same proportion as their ownership of stock of Farmland) or (b) pursuant to a formal or informal plan of liquidation or dissolution (or similar arrangement) that was approved by the Board or the Company’s stockholders. For purposes of this paragraph, “all or substantially all” of Farmland’s assets shall mean 80% or more of Farmland’s assets measured by the value of Farmland’s assets on the date of its balance sheet most recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the time of action by the Board or the Company’s stockholders, as applicable.

“Equity Award Value” means (x) with respect to options and stock appreciation rights, the grant date fair value, as computed in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718, Compensation — Stock Compensation (or any successor accounting standard), and (y) with respect to equity-based awards other than options and stock appreciation rights, the product of (1) the number of shares or units subject to such award, times (2) the “fair market value” of a share of Farmland’s common stock on the date of grant as determined under the plan under which such award was granted.

“Total Compensation” means the sum of the Employee’s Base Salary, Annual Bonus earned during the calendar year, and the Equity Award Value of the equity awards granted to the Employee during the calendar year.

10. RELEASE. Any and all amounts payable and benefits or additional rights provided pursuant to this Agreement beyond the Accrued Benefits shall only be payable if the Employee delivers to the Company and does not revoke a general release of claims in favor of the

Company in substantially the form attached on Exhibit A hereto. Such release shall be executed and delivered (and no longer subject to revocation, if applicable) within sixty (60) days following termination (or with respect to Section 9, not later than seven (7) days before the Change in Control).

11. RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.

(a) **CONFIDENTIALITY.** During the course of the Employee's employment with the Company, the Employee will have access to Confidential Information. For purposes of this Agreement, "Confidential Information" means all data, information, ideas, concepts, discoveries, trade secrets, inventions (whether or not patentable or reduced to practice), innovations, improvements, know-how, developments, techniques, methods, processes, treatments, drawings, sketches, specifications, designs, plans, patterns, models, plans and strategies, and all other confidential or proprietary information or trade secrets in any form or medium (whether merely remembered or embodied in a tangible or intangible form or medium) whether now or hereafter existing, relating to or arising from the past, current or potential business, activities and/or operations of the Company or any of its affiliates, including, without limitation, any such information relating to or concerning finances, sales, marketing, advertising, transition, promotions, pricing, personnel, customers, suppliers, vendors, raw partners and/or competitors. The Employee agrees that the Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, use, make available, sell, disclose or otherwise communicate to any person, other than in the course of the Employee's assigned duties and for the benefit of the Company, either during the period of the Employee's employment or at any time thereafter, any Confidential Information or other confidential or proprietary information received from third parties subject to a duty on the Company's and its affiliates' part to maintain the confidentiality of such information, and to use such information only for certain limited purposes, in each case, which shall have been obtained by the Employee during the Employee's employment by the Company (or any predecessor). The foregoing shall not apply to information that (i) was known to the public prior to its disclosure to the Employee; (ii) becomes generally known to the public subsequent to disclosure to the Employee through no wrongful act of the Employee or any representative of the Employee; or (iii) the Employee is required to disclose by applicable law, regulation or legal process (provided that the Employee provides the Company with prior notice of the contemplated disclosure and cooperates with the Company at its expense in seeking a protective order or other appropriate protection of such information).

(b) **NONCOMPETITION.** The Employee acknowledges that (i) the Employee performs services of a unique nature for the Company that are irreplaceable, and that the Employee's performance of such services to a competing business will result in irreparable harm to the Company, (ii) the Employee has had and will continue to have access to Confidential Information which, if disclosed, would unfairly and inappropriately assist in competition against the Company or any of its affiliates, (iii) in the course of the Employee's employment by a competitor, the Employee would inevitably use or disclose such Confidential Information, (iv) the Company and its affiliates have substantial relationships with their customers and the Employee has had and will continue to have access to these customers, (v) the Employee has received and will receive specialized training from the Company and its affiliates, and (vi) the Employee has generated and will continue to generate goodwill for the Company and its affiliates in the course of the Employee's employment. Accordingly, during the Employee's employment and (A) if the

Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company for Cause, by the Employee without Good Reason or as a result of the Employee's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof, for a period of one (1) year thereafter, or (B) if the Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company other than for Cause, by the Employee for Good Reason or as a result of the Company's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof and the Employee was willing and able to remain employed, for a period of six (6) months thereafter, the Employee agrees that the Employee will not, directly or indirectly, own, manage, operate, control, be employed by (whether as an employee, consultant, independent contractor or otherwise, and whether or not for compensation) or render services to (i) any person, firm, corporation or other entity, in whatever form, with a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, engaged in the business of owning and leasing agricultural real estate or in any other material business in which the Company or any of its affiliates is engaged on the termination date or in which they have planned, on or prior to such date, to be engaged in on or after such date, in any locale of any country in which the Company conducts business or (ii) any person, firm, corporation or other entity, in whatever form, with assets under management or committed capital in excess of \$100,000,000, engaged in the business of owning and leasing agricultural real estate or in any other material business in which the Company or any of its affiliates is engaged on the termination date or in which they have planned, on or prior to such date, to be engaged in on or after such date, in any locale of any country in which the Company conducts business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein shall prohibit the Employee from (i) being a passive owner of not more than one percent (1%) of the equity securities of a publicly traded corporation engaged in a business that is in competition with the Company or any of its affiliates, so long as the Employee has no active participation in the business of such corporation or (ii) owning, managing, operating, controlling, or being employed by any firm, corporation or other entity in the same capacity in which the Employee was engaged immediately prior to the Termination of the Employee's employment hereunder, as long as (a) the Board has been apprised of the identity of, and the Employee's role with, such firm, corporation or other entity and (b) the Board has previously approved the Employee's role with such firm, corporation or other entity, in the case of both (a) and (b), prior to the Employee's termination of employment. In addition, the provisions of this Section 11(b) shall not be violated by the Employee commencing employment with a subsidiary, division or unit of any entity that engages in a business in competition with the Company or any of its affiliates so long as the Employee and such subsidiary, division or unit does not engage in a business in competition with the Company or any of its affiliates.

(c) **NONSOLICITATION; NONINTERFERENCE.** (i) During the Employee's employment with the Company and (A) if the Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company for Cause, by the Employee without Good Reason or as a result of the Employee's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof, for a period of one (1) year thereafter, or (B) if the Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company other than for Cause, by the Employee for Good Reason or as a result of the Company's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof and the Employee was willing and able to remain employed, for a period of six (6) months thereafter, the Employee agrees that the Employee shall not, except in the furtherance of the Employee's duties hereunder, directly or indirectly, individually or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation or other entity, solicit, aid or induce any customer of the Company or any of its affiliates to purchase goods or services then sold by the Company or any of its affiliates from

another person, firm, corporation or other entity or assist or aid any other persons or entity in identifying or soliciting any such customer.

(ii) During the Employee's employment with the Company and (A) if the Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company for Cause, by the Employee without Good Reason or as a result of the Employee's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof, for a period of one (1) year thereafter, or (B) if the Employee's employment and the Employment Term are terminated by the Company other than for Cause, by the Employee for Good Reason or as a result of the Company's non-extension of the Employment Term as provided in Section 2 hereof and the Employee was willing and able to remain employed, for a period of six (6) months thereafter, the Employee agrees that the Employee shall not, except in the furtherance of the Employee's duties hereunder, directly or indirectly, individually or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation or other entity, (A) solicit, aid or induce any employee, representative or agent of the Company or any of its affiliates to leave such employment or retention or to accept employment with or render services to or with any other person, firm, corporation or other entity unaffiliated with the Company or hire or retain any such employee, representative or agent, or take any action to materially assist or aid any other person, firm, corporation or other entity in identifying, hiring or soliciting any such employee, representative or agent, or (B) interfere, or aid or induce any other person or entity in interfering, with the relationship between the Company or any of its affiliates and any of their respective vendors, joint venturers, licensors or tenants. An employee, representative or agent shall be deemed covered by this Section 11(c)(ii) while so employed or retained and for a period of six (6) months thereafter.

(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Section 11(c) shall not be violated by (A) general advertising or solicitation not specifically targeted at Company-related persons or entities, (B) the Employee serving as a reference, upon request, for any employee of the Company or any of its affiliates so long as such reference is not for an entity that is employing or retaining the Employee, or (C) actions taken by any person or entity with which the Employee is associated if the Employee is not personally involved in any manner in the matter and has not identified such Company-related person or entity for soliciting or hiring.

(d) **NONDISPARAGEMENT.** The Employee agrees not to make negative comments or otherwise disparage the Company or its officers, directors, employees, shareholders, agents or products other than in the good faith performance of the Employee's duties to the Company while the Employee is employed by the Company. The Company hereby covenants and agrees that it shall direct its directors and executive officers not to, directly or indirectly, make or solicit or encourage others to make or solicit any negative comments or otherwise disparaging remarks concerning the Employee. The foregoing shall not be violated by truthful statements in response to legal process, required governmental testimony or filings, or administrative or arbitral proceedings (including, without limitation, depositions in connection with such proceedings).

(e) **RETURN OF COMPANY PROPERTY.** On the date of the Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason (or at any time prior thereto at the Company's request), the Employee shall return all property belonging to the Company or its affiliates (including, but not limited to, any Company-provided laptops, computers, cell phones, wireless electronic mail devices or other equipment, or documents and property belonging to the

Company). The Employee may retain the Employee's cell phone number as well as any rolodex and similar address books provided that such items only include contact information.

(f) **REASONABLENESS OF COVENANTS.** In signing this Agreement, the Employee gives the Company assurance that the Employee has carefully read and considered all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including the restraints imposed under this Section 11 hereof. The Employee agrees that these restraints are necessary for the reasonable and proper protection of the Company and its affiliates and their Confidential Information and that each and every one of the restraints is reasonable in respect to subject matter, length of time and geographic area, and that these restraints, individually or in the aggregate, will not prevent the Employee from obtaining other suitable employment during the period in which the Employee is bound by the restraints. The Employee acknowledges that each of these covenants has a unique, very substantial and immeasurable value to the Company and its affiliates and that the Employee has sufficient assets and skills to provide a livelihood while such covenants remain in force. The Employee further covenants that the Employee will not challenge the reasonableness or enforceability of any of the covenants set forth in this Section 11. It is also agreed that each of the Company's affiliates will have the right to enforce all of the Employee's obligations to that affiliate under this Agreement, including without limitation pursuant to this Section 11.

(g) **REFORMATION.** If it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in any state that any restriction in this Section 11 is excessive in duration or scope or is unreasonable or unenforceable under applicable law, it is the intention of the parties that such restriction may be modified or amended by the court to render it enforceable to the maximum extent permitted by the laws of that state.

(h) **TOLLING.** In the event of any violation of the provisions of this Section 11, the Employee acknowledges and agrees that the post-termination restrictions contained in this Section 11 shall be extended by a period of time equal to the period of such violation, it being the intention of the parties hereto that the running of the applicable post-termination restriction period shall be tolled during any period of such violation.

(i) **SURVIVAL OF PROVISIONS.** The obligations contained in Section 11 hereof shall survive the termination or expiration of the Employment Term and the Employee's employment with the Company and shall be fully enforceable thereafter.

(j) **COOPERATION.** Upon the receipt of reasonable notice from the Company (including outside counsel), the Employee agrees that while employed by the Company, the Employee will respond and provide information with regard to matters in which the Employee has knowledge as a result of the Employee's employment with the Company, and will provide reasonable assistance to the Company, its affiliates and their respective representatives in defense of any claims that may be made against the Company or its affiliates, and will assist the Company and its affiliates in the prosecution of any claims that may be made by the Company or its affiliates, to the extent that such claims may relate to the period of the Employee's employment with the Company.

12. EQUITABLE RELIEF AND OTHER REMEDIES. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that the Company's remedies at law for a breach or threatened breach of

any of the provisions of Section 11 hereof would be inadequate and, in recognition of this fact, the Employee agrees that, in the event of such a breach or threatened breach, in addition to any remedies at law, the Company, without posting any bond or other security, shall be entitled to obtain equitable relief in the form of specific performance, a temporary restraining order, a temporary or permanent injunction or any other equitable remedy which may then be available, without the necessity of showing actual monetary damages. In the event of a violation by the Employee of Section 11 hereof, any severance being paid to the Employee pursuant to this Agreement or otherwise shall immediately cease. If the Company adopts a “clawback” or recoupment policy, payments under this Agreement will be subject to repayment to the Company to the extent so provided under the terms of such policy.

13. NO ASSIGNMENTS. This Agreement is personal to each of the parties hereto. Except as provided in this Section 13 hereof, no party may assign or delegate any rights or obligations hereunder without first obtaining the written consent of the other party hereto. The Company may assign this Agreement to any successor to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company, *provided* that the Company shall require such successor to expressly assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform it if no such succession had taken place. As used in this Agreement, “Company” shall mean the Company and any successor to its business and/or assets, which assumes and agrees to perform the duties and obligations of the Company under this Agreement by operation of law or otherwise.

14. NOTICE. For purposes of this Agreement, notices and all other communications provided for in this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given (a) on the date of delivery, if delivered by hand, (b) on the date of transmission, if delivered by confirmed facsimile or electronic mail, (c) on the first business day following the date of deposit, if delivered by guaranteed overnight delivery service, or (d) on the fourth business day following the date delivered or mailed by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

If to the Employee:

At the address (or to the facsimile number)
shown
in the books and records of the Company.

If to the Company:
4600 S. Syracuse Street, Suite 1450
Denver, CO 80237

Attention: Chief Executive Officer

or to such other address as either party may have furnished to the other in writing in accordance herewith, except that notices of change of address shall be effective only upon receipt.

15. SECTION HEADINGS; INCONSISTENCY. The section headings used in this Agreement are included solely for convenience and shall not affect, or be used in connection with, the interpretation of this Agreement. In the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this

Agreement and any form, award, plan or policy of the Company, the terms of this Agreement shall govern and control.

16. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed severable. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement in any jurisdiction shall not affect the validity, legality or enforceability of the remainder of this Agreement in such jurisdiction or the validity, legality or enforceability of any provision of this Agreement in any other jurisdiction, it being intended that all rights and obligations of the parties hereunder shall be enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

17. COUNTERPARTS. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original but all of which together will constitute one and the same instrument.

18. INDEMNIFICATION. The Company hereby agrees to indemnify the Employee and hold the Employee harmless to the extent provided under the By-Laws of the Company against and in respect of any and all actions, suits, proceedings, claims, demands, judgments, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees), losses, and damages resulting from the Employee's good faith performance of the Employee's duties and obligations with the Company. This obligation shall survive the termination of the Employee's employment with the Company.

19. LIABILITY INSURANCE. The Company shall cover the Employee under directors' and officers' liability insurance both during and, while potential liability exists, after the term of this Agreement in the same amount and to the same extent as the Company covers its other officers and directors.

20. GOVERNING LAW. This Agreement, the rights and obligations of the parties hereto, and any claims or disputes relating thereto, shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado (without regard to its choice of law provisions). The parties acknowledge and agree that in connection with any dispute hereunder, Company shall pay all costs and expenses, including, without limitation, its own and the Employee's legal fees and expenses. Notwithstanding the above, if Company is the prevailing party in a dispute, it shall have the right to collect from the Employee reasonable costs and necessary disbursements and attorneys' fees incurred on behalf of the Employee in the dispute.

21. MISCELLANEOUS. No provision of this Agreement may be modified, waived or discharged unless such waiver, modification or discharge is agreed to in writing and signed by the Employee and such officer or director as may be designated by the Board. No waiver by either party hereto at any time of any breach by the other party hereto of, or compliance with, any condition or provision of this Agreement to be performed by such other party shall be deemed a waiver of similar or dissimilar provisions or conditions at the same or at any prior or subsequent time. This Agreement together with all exhibits hereto sets forth the entire agreement of the parties hereto in respect of the subject matter contained herein and supersedes any and all prior agreements or understandings between the Employee and the Company with respect to the subject matter hereof. No agreements or representations, oral or otherwise, express or implied, with respect to the subject matter hereof have been made by either party which are not expressly set forth in this Agreement. The payment or provision to the Employee by the Company of any remuneration,

benefits or other financial obligations pursuant to this Agreement and any indemnification obligations, shall be allocated between the Company and the Operating Partnership by the Compensation Committee based on any reasonable method.

22. REPRESENTATIONS. The Employee represents and warrants to the Company that (a) the Employee has the legal right to enter into this Agreement and to perform all of the obligations on the Employee's part to be performed hereunder in accordance with its terms, and (b) the Employee is not a party to any agreement or understanding, written or oral, and is not subject to any restriction, which, in either case, could prevent the Employee from entering into this Agreement or performing all of the Employee's duties and obligations hereunder. In addition, the Employee acknowledges that the Employee is aware of Section 304 (Forfeiture of Certain Bonuses and Profits) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the right of the Company to be reimbursed for certain payments to the Employee in compliance therewith.

23. TAX MATTERS.

(a) **WITHHOLDING.** The Company may withhold from any and all amounts payable under this Agreement or otherwise such federal, state and local taxes as may be required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation.

(b) **SECTION 409A COMPLIANCE.**

(i) The intent of the parties is that payments and benefits under this Agreement comply with (or qualify for an exemption from) Internal Revenue Code Section 409A and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder (collectively "Code Section 409A") and, accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted, this Agreement shall be interpreted accordingly. To the extent that any provision hereof is modified in order to comply with Code Section 409A, such modification shall be made in good faith and shall, to the maximum extent reasonably possible, maintain the original intent and economic benefit to the Employee and the Company of the applicable provision without violating the provisions of Code Section 409A. In no event whatsoever shall the Company (or its officers, directors, employees, agents, advisors or representatives) be liable for any additional tax, interest or penalty that may be imposed on the Employee by Code Section 409A or damages for failing to comply with Code Section 409A.

(ii) A termination of employment shall not be deemed to have occurred for purposes of any provision of this Agreement providing for the payment of any amounts or benefits upon or following a termination of employment unless such termination is also a "separation from service" within the meaning of Code Section 409A and, for purposes of any such provision of this Agreement, references to a "termination," "termination of employment" or like terms shall mean "separation from service." Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, if the Employee is deemed on the termination date to be a "specified employee" within the meaning of that term under Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B), then with regard to any payment or the provision of any benefit that is considered deferred compensation under Code Section 409A payable on account of a "separation from service," such payment or benefit shall not be made or provided until the date which is the earlier of (A) the expiration of the six (6)-month period measured from the date of such "separation from service" of the Employee, and (B) the date of the Employee's death, to the extent required under Code Section 409A. Upon the expiration of the foregoing delay period,

all payments and benefits delayed pursuant to this Section 23(b)(ii) (whether they would have otherwise been payable in a single sum or in installments in the absence of such delay) shall be paid or reimbursed to the Employee in a lump sum, and any remaining payments and benefits due under this Agreement shall be paid or provided in accordance with the normal payment dates specified for them herein.

(iii) To the extent that reimbursements or other in-kind benefits under this Agreement constitute “nonqualified deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, (A) all expenses or other reimbursements hereunder shall be made on or prior to the last day of the taxable year following the taxable year in which such expenses were incurred by the Employee, (B) any right to reimbursement or in-kind benefits shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit, and (C) no such reimbursement, expenses eligible for reimbursement, or in-kind benefits provided in any taxable year shall in any way affect the expenses eligible for reimbursement, or in-kind benefits to be provided, in any other taxable year.

(iv) For purposes of Code Section 409A, the Employee’s right to receive any installment payments pursuant to this Agreement shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate and distinct payments. Whenever a payment under this Agreement specifies a payment period with reference to a number of days, the actual date of payment within the specified period shall be within the sole discretion of the Company.

(v) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, in no event shall any payment under this Agreement that constitutes “nonqualified deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A be subject to offset by any other amount unless otherwise permitted by Code Section 409A.

(vi) To the extent any compensation or benefit pursuant to Section 9 of this Agreement constitutes “nonqualified deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, if required to comply with Code Section 409A, a Change in Control shall not be deemed to have occurred unless the transaction or event constituting the Change in Control also constitutes a “change in control event,” as that term is used in Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(i)(5)(i).

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

By: /s/ Paul A. Pittman

Name: Paul A. Pittman

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**FARMLAND PARTNERS OPERATING
PARTNERSHIP, LP**

By: Farmland Partners OP GP, LLC, its general partner

By: Farmland Partners Inc., its sole member

By: /s/ Paul A. Pittman

Name: Paul A. Pittman

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

EMPLOYEE

/s/ Christine M. Garrison

Christine M. Garrison

EXHIBIT A

GENERAL RELEASE

I, _____, in consideration of and subject to the performance by Farmland Partners Inc., a Maryland corporation (“Farmland”), and Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Operating Partnership” and, together with the Farmland and its subsidiaries, the “Company”), of its obligations under the Employment Agreement dated as of July 26, 2022 (the “Agreement”), do hereby release and forever discharge as of the date hereof the Company and its respective affiliates and all present, former and future managers, directors, officers, employees, attorneys, advisors, successors and assigns of the Company and its affiliates and direct or indirect owners (collectively, the “Released Parties”) to the extent provided below (this “General Release”). The Released Parties are intended to be third-party beneficiaries of this General Release, and this General Release may be enforced by each of them in accordance with the terms hereof in respect of the rights granted to such Released Parties hereunder. Terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to them in the Agreement.

1. I understand that any payments or benefits paid or granted to me under Section 8 and Section 9 of the Agreement represent, in part, consideration for signing this General Release and are not salary, wages or benefits to which I was already entitled. I understand and agree that I will not receive certain of the payments and benefits specified in Section 8 and Section 9 of the Agreement unless I execute this General Release and do not revoke this General Release within the time period permitted hereafter. Such payments and benefits will not be considered compensation for purposes of any employee benefit plan, program, policy or arrangement maintained or hereafter established by the Company or its affiliates.

2. Except as provided in paragraphs 4 and 5 below and except for the provisions of the Agreement which expressly survive the termination of my employment with the Company, I knowingly and voluntarily (for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) release and forever discharge the Company and the other Released Parties from any and all claims, suits, controversies, actions, causes of action, cross-claims, counter-claims, demands, debts, compensatory damages, liquidated damages, punitive or exemplary damages, other damages, claims for costs and attorneys’ fees, or liabilities of any nature whatsoever in law and in equity, both past and present (through the date that this General Release becomes effective and enforceable) and whether known or unknown, suspected, or claimed against the Company or any of the Released Parties which I, my spouse, or any of my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, may have, which arise out of or are connected with my employment with, or my separation or termination from, the Company (including, but not limited to, any allegation, claim or violation, arising under: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; the Civil Rights Act of 1991; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended (including the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act); the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993; the Worker Adjustment Retraining and Notification Act; the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974; any applicable Executive Order Programs; the Fair Labor Standards Act; or their state or local counterparts; or under any other federal, state or local civil or human rights law, or under any other local, state, or federal law, regulation or ordinance; or under any public policy, contract or tort, or under common law;

or arising under any policies, practices or procedures of the Company; or any claim for wrongful discharge, breach of contract, infliction of emotional distress, defamation; or any claim for costs, fees, or other expenses, including attorneys' fees incurred in these matters) (all of the foregoing collectively referred to herein as the "Claims").

3. I represent that I have made no assignment or transfer of any right, claim, demand, cause of action or other matters covered by paragraph 2 above.

4. I agree that this General Release does not waive or release any rights or claims that I may have under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 which arise after the date I execute this General Release. I acknowledge and agree that my separation from employment with the Company in compliance with the terms of the Agreement shall not serve as the basis for any claim or action (including, without limitation, any claim under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967).

5. I agree that I hereby waive all rights to sue or obtain equitable, remedial or punitive relief from any or all Released Parties of any kind whatsoever in respect of any Claims, including, without limitation, reinstatement, back pay, front pay, and any form of injunctive relief. Notwithstanding the above, I further acknowledge that I am not waiving and am not being required to waive any right that cannot be waived under law, including the right to file an administrative charge or participate in an administrative investigation or proceeding; provided, however, that I disclaim and waive any right to share or participate in any monetary award resulting from the prosecution of such charge or investigation or proceeding. Additionally, I am not waiving (i) any right to the Accrued Benefits or any severance benefits to which I am entitled under the Agreement, (ii) any claim relating to directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage or any right of indemnification under the Company's organizational documents or otherwise, or (iii) my rights as an equity or security holder in the Company or its affiliates.

6. In signing this General Release, I acknowledge and intend that it shall be effective as a bar to each and every one of the Claims hereinabove mentioned or implied. I expressly consent that this General Release shall be given full force and effect according to each and all of its express terms and provisions, including those relating to unknown and unsuspected Claims (notwithstanding any state or local statute that expressly limits the effectiveness of a general release of unknown, unsuspected and unanticipated Claims), if any, as well as those relating to any other Claims hereinabove mentioned or implied. I acknowledge and agree that this waiver is an essential and material term of this General Release and that without such waiver the Company would not have agreed to the terms of the Agreement. I further agree that in the event I should bring a Claim seeking damages against the Company, or in the event I should seek to recover against the Company in any Claim brought by a governmental agency on my behalf, this General Release shall serve as a complete defense to such Claims to the maximum extent permitted by law. I further agree that I am not aware of any pending claim of the type described in paragraph 2 above as of the execution of this General Release.

7. I agree that neither this General Release, nor the furnishing of the consideration for this General Release, shall be deemed or construed at any time to be an admission by the Company, any Released Party or myself of any improper or unlawful conduct.

8. I agree that if I violate this General Release by suing the Company or the other Released Parties, I will pay all costs and expenses of defending against the suit incurred by the Released Parties, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

9. I agree that this General Release and the Agreement are confidential and agree not to disclose any information regarding the terms of this General Release or the Agreement, except to my immediate family and any tax, legal or other counsel I have consulted regarding the meaning or effect hereof or as required by law, and I will instruct each of the foregoing not to disclose the same to anyone.

10. Any non-disclosure provision in this General Release does not prohibit or restrict me (or my attorney) from responding to any inquiry about this General Release or its underlying facts and circumstances by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), any other self-regulatory organization or any governmental entity. Moreover, notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement: (A) I will not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for any disclosure of a trade secret that is made: (1) in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, and solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or (2) in a complaint or other document that is filed under seal in a lawsuit or other proceeding. (B) If I file a lawsuit for retaliation by the Company for reporting a suspected violation of law, I may disclose the Company's trade secrets to the my attorney and use the trade secret information in the court proceeding if: (1) I file any document containing the trade secret under seal; and (2) I do not disclose the trade secret, except pursuant to court order.

11. I hereby acknowledge that Sections 8 through 14, 18 through 21 and 23 of the Agreement shall survive my execution of this General Release.

12. I represent that I am not aware of any claim by me other than the claims that are released by this General Release. I acknowledge that I may hereafter discover claims or facts in addition to or different than those which I now know or believe to exist with respect to the subject matter of the release set forth in paragraph 2 above and which, if known or suspected at the time of entering into this General Release, may have materially affected this General Release and my decision to enter into it.

13. Notwithstanding anything in this General Release to the contrary, this General Release shall not relinquish, diminish, or in any way affect any rights or claims arising out of any breach by the Company or by any Released Party of the Agreement after the date hereof.

14. Whenever possible, each provision of this General Release shall be interpreted in, such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this General Release is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law or rule in any jurisdiction, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision or any other jurisdiction, but this General Release shall be reformed, construed and enforced in such jurisdiction as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.

BY SIGNING THIS GENERAL RELEASE, I REPRESENT AND AGREE THAT:

1. I HAVE READ IT CAREFULLY;
2. I UNDERSTAND ALL OF ITS TERMS AND KNOW THAT I AM GIVING UP IMPORTANT RIGHTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, RIGHTS UNDER THE AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967, AS AMENDED, TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, AS AMENDED; THE EQUAL PAY ACT OF 1963, THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990; AND THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED;
3. I VOLUNTARILY CONSENT TO EVERYTHING IN IT;
4. I HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY BEFORE EXECUTING IT AND I HAVE DONE SO OR, AFTER CAREFUL READING AND CONSIDERATION, I HAVE CHOSEN NOT TO DO SO OF MY OWN VOLITION;
5. I HAVE HAD AT LEAST [21][45] DAYS FROM THE DATE OF MY RECEIPT OF THIS RELEASE TO CONSIDER IT, AND THE CHANGES MADE SINCE MY RECEIPT OF THIS RELEASE ARE NOT MATERIAL OR WERE MADE AT MY REQUEST AND WILL NOT RESTART THE REQUIRED [21][45]-DAY PERIOD;
6. I UNDERSTAND THAT I HAVE SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THIS RELEASE TO REVOKE IT AND THAT THIS RELEASE SHALL NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE OR ENFORCEABLE UNTIL THE REVOCATION PERIOD HAS EXPIRED;
7. I HAVE SIGNED THIS GENERAL RELEASE KNOWINGLY AND VOLUNTARILY AND WITH THE ADVICE OF ANY COUNSEL RETAINED TO ADVISE ME WITH RESPECT TO IT; AND
8. I AGREE THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS GENERAL RELEASE MAY NOT BE AMENDED, WAIVED, CHANGED OR MODIFIED EXCEPT BY AN INSTRUMENT IN WRITING SIGNED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY AND BY ME.

SIGNED: _____

DATED: _____

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC.

Policy on Inside Information and Insider Trading

A. Background/Purpose

Under federal and state securities laws, it is illegal to purchase or sell securities of Farmland Partners Inc. (the “Company”) while in possession of material, non-public information related to, affecting or regarding the Company or its subsidiaries (such information, “Inside Information”), or to disclose Inside Information to others who then trade in the securities of the Company. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and other governmental agencies and can result in severe penalties. While the regulatory authorities usually concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or who tip Inside Information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other “controlling persons” if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

The Company has adopted this Policy on Inside Information and Insider Trading (this “Policy”) both to satisfy the Company’s obligation to prevent insider trading and to help the Company’s personnel and its external advisors avoid violating insider trading laws.

B. Applicability of Policy

1. Covered Persons

This Policy applies to the following people (collectively, “Covered Persons”):

- all officers of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- all members of the Board of Directors of the Company (“directors”);
- all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- entities influenced or controlled by any of the foregoing persons, including corporations, partnerships or trusts (collectively, “Controlled Entities”); and
- any family members or persons that reside in the same household as any of the foregoing persons, or any family members or persons who do not live in the same household as any of the foregoing persons but whose transactions in the securities of the Company are directed by any of the foregoing persons or are subject to the influence or control of one of the foregoing persons, such as parents or children who consult with one of the foregoing persons prior to trading in the securities of the Company (collectively, “Family Members”).

The failure of any person subject to this Policy to observe and strictly adhere to the policies and procedures set forth herein at all times will be grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal. To ensure that Company confidences are protected to the maximum extent

Dated: 2/21/23

possible, no individuals other than specifically authorized personnel may release material information to the public, or respond to inquiries from the media, analysts or others outside the Company.

All consultants and outside advisors assisting the Company on sensitive matters are expected to abide by the Policy, although the Company assumes no responsibility with respect to the actions of persons who are not under its direct control. However, the failure of consultants and outside advisers to observe the policies and procedures set forth herein will be grounds for termination of the consultant's or outside adviser's relationship with the Company.

2. Covered Transactions

This Policy applies to all transactions in the Company's securities, including common stock (including any securities that are exercisable for, or convertible or exchangeable into, common stock), preferred stock, and any other securities the Company may issue from time to time whether or not pursuant to any benefit plan adopted by the Company.

For purposes of this Policy, the Company considers transactions between Covered Persons and the Company with respect to grants under its Third Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan or other Company equity incentive plan (or, to the extent applicable, granted outside such plan) to be exempt from this Policy. Such transactions include, without limitation, the following:

- the exercise of options for cash;
- the exercise of options on a "net exercise" basis pursuant to which an optionee either (i) delivers outstanding shares of common or preferred stock to the Company or (ii) authorizes the Company to withhold from issuance shares of common or preferred stock issuable upon exercise of the option, in either case, having a fair market value on the date of exercise equal to the aggregate exercise price; or
- the forfeiture to the Company of restricted shares of common or preferred stock or stock units to cover withholding tax obligations.

Thus, restrictions contained in this Policy would apply to the sale of the Company's securities in the open market to pay the exercise price of an option and to the "cashless exercise" effected through a broker or "same day sale" of an option. In addition, any sale of the underlying securities acquired upon the exercise of an option is subject to the Policy. This Policy does not apply to the granting of options or other equity awards.

In addition to the other restrictions set forth in this Policy, the following transactions are strictly prohibited at all times:

- trading in call or put options involving the Company's securities and other derivative securities;
- engaging in short sales of the Company's securities; and

- holding the Company's securities in a margin account;

If you are unsure whether or not a particular transaction is prohibited under this Policy, you should consult with the General Counsel of the Company (the “General Counsel”), or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “Chief Executive Officer”) to serve in this role, prior to engaging in, or entering into, an agreement, understanding or arrangement to engage in, such transaction.

C. General Policy

No Covered Person who is in possession of Inside Information may, either directly or indirectly (including, without limitation, through a family member, friend or entity in which you or any of your family members is a director, officer or controlling equity holder or beneficiary), (i) purchase or sell the Company’s securities, (ii) engage in any other action to take advantage of Inside Information or (iii) provide Inside Information to any other person outside of the Company, including family and friends.

In addition, Covered Persons may not purchase or sell any securities of any other company, such as a lender, possible acquisition target or competitor of the Company, when in possession of material non-public information concerning any such other company obtained in the course of his or her employment with, or service to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

It is the policy of the Company to only transact in its own securities in accordance with the applicable securities laws.

D. Specific Policies

1. Black-out Periods

All directors and executive officers of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as certain key employees, as listed on Schedule A hereto (as may be amended from time to time by the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role), as well as Controlled Entities and Family Members (all of the foregoing being “Restricted Persons”), are subject to additional restrictions on their ability to engage in purchase or sale transactions involving the Company’s securities. Restricted Persons are more likely to have access to Inside Information regarding the Company because of their positions or affiliations with the Company and, as a result, their trades in the Company’s securities are more likely to be subject to greater scrutiny. Accordingly, Restricted Persons are prohibited from trading in the Company’s securities during the period beginning on the close of market on the last day of each fiscal quarter and ending two (2) business days following public disclosure of the financial results for that quarter or the full year.

In addition, from time to time, the Company may impose special black-out periods on Restricted Persons and other employees of the Company if, in the judgment of the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role, it is likely that such person or persons have become aware of significant corporate developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public, even when trading otherwise may be permitted. In the event that certain Restricted Persons or other employees of the Company become subject to a special black-out

period, such persons are prohibited from (i) trading in the Company's securities and (ii) disclosing to others the fact they are subject to such special black-out period. These special black-out periods may vary in length and may or may not be broadly communicated to Covered Persons. This restriction does not apply to transactions made under a Rule 10b5-1 plan approved in accordance with the 10b5-1 Pre-Planned Trading Programs Policy attached hereto as **Schedule C**. The Company would re-open trading at the beginning of the 3rd business day following the date of public disclosure of such significant corporate developments. For the avoidance of doubt, the black-out periods set forth herein shall apply to gifts of Company securities to individuals or entities outside of the Restricted Person's immediate family.

2. "Tipping" of Information

Covered Persons may not disclose, convey or "tip" Inside Information to any person by providing them with Inside Information other than to disclose on a "need to know" basis to officers and employees of the Company or outside advisors in the course of performing their duties for the Company. When sharing Inside Information with other officers and employees of the Company or outside advisors, or other persons involved in the business and affairs of the Company, such information should be confined to as small a group as possible. Unlawful tipping includes passing on Inside Information to friends, family members or acquaintances under circumstances that suggest that persons subject to this Policy were trying to help the recipients of such information to make a profit or avoid a loss by trading in the Company's securities based on such information.

3. Pre-clearance

Under certain circumstances, the General Counsel may authorize the immediate release of material non-public information. If disclosure is authorized, the form and content of all public disclosures shall be pre-cleared by the General Counsel pursuant to the terms of the Company's Public Disclosure Policy attached hereto as **Schedule B**. A Restricted Person must obtain prior clearance from the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role, or such person's designee, before such Restricted Person makes any purchases or sales of the Company's securities, regardless of whether or not a black-out period is then in effect. In evaluating each proposed transaction, the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role, or such person's designee, will consult as necessary with senior management and outside counsel before clearing any proposed trade. Clearance of a transaction is valid for no more than the five (5) business day period immediately following receipt by the Restricted Person of such clearance. If clearance is denied, the fact of such denial must be kept confidential by the person requesting such clearance. The fact that a particular intended trade has been denied pre-clearance should treated as material non-public information. Restricted Persons do not need to receive pre-clearance for trades pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan, approved in accordance with the 10b5-1 Pre-Planned Trading Programs Policy attached hereto as **Schedule C**.

E. **Compliance**

All Covered Persons must promptly report, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (including through the use of the Company's Ethics Hotline described in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics), any trading in the

Company's securities by any Covered Person, or any disclosure of Inside Information or material non-public information concerning other companies by such Covered Person, that such person has reason to believe may violate this Policy or federal or state securities laws.

Persons in possession of Inside Information when their employment or service terminates may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

F. Additional Information

1. What is Inside Information?

"Inside Information" is material information about the Company that is not available to the public. Information generally becomes available to the public when it has been disclosed by the Company or third parties in a press release or other authorized public statement, including any filing with the SEC. In general, information is considered to have been made available to the public on the second trading day after the formal release of the information. In other words, there is a presumption that the public needs approximately one complete trading day to receive and absorb such information.

2. What is Material Information?

As a general rule, information about the Company is "material" if it could reasonably be expected to affect someone's decision to buy, hold or sell the Company's securities. In particular, information is considered to be material if its disclosure to the public would be reasonably likely to affect (i) an investor's decision to buy or sell the securities of the company to which the information relates, or (ii) the market price of that company's securities. While it is not possible to identify in advance all information that will be deemed to be material, some examples of such information would include the following:

- significant changes in financial results and/or financial condition and financial projections;
- major new contracts or leases, or the possible loss of business or tenants;
- new business ventures, partnerships or agreements, or a changes in existing ventures, partnerships or agreements;
- dividends or stock splits;
- stock redemption or repurchase programs;
- changes in management or control;
- significant mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations, dispositions of assets or joint ventures;
- significant litigation or regulatory developments;

- significant increases or decreases in the amount of outstanding securities or indebtedness;
- a default or anticipated default under debt instruments or important contracts;
- write-ups or write downs of assets or changes in accounting methods;
- actual or projected changes in industry circumstances or competitive conditions that could significantly affect the Company's revenues, earnings, financial position or future prospects;
- transactions with directors, officers or principal security holders; and
- a significant cybersecurity incident, such as a data breach.

It can sometimes be difficult to know whether information would be considered "material." The determination of whether information is material is almost always clearer after the fact, when the effect of that information on the market can be quantified. Although you may have information about the Company that you do not consider to be material, federal regulators and others may conclude (with the benefit of hindsight) that such information was material. Therefore, trading in the Company's securities when you possess non-public information about the Company can be risky. When doubt exists, the information should be presumed to be material. **If you are unsure whether you are in possession of material non-public information, you should consult with the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role, prior to engaging in, or entering into an agreement, understanding or arrangement to engage in, a purchase or sale transaction of any of the Company's securities.**

3. What is the Penalty for Insider Trading?

Trading on Inside Information is a crime. The consequences of insider trading and tipping are severe and may, in some cases, be applied to the Company as well as to the individual who illegally trades or tips. Possible consequences include criminal prosecution with the potential for prison terms and additional fines if convicted, civil penalties, termination of employment and personal embarrassment resulting from adverse publicity.

G. Certification

You must sign, date and return the attached Certification (or such other certification as the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role may determine is appropriate) stating that you have received, read, understand and agree to comply with the Company's Policy on Inside Information and Insider Trading. The Company may require you to sign such a Certification on an annual basis, which Certification may be in electronic format. Please note that you are bound by the Policy whether or not you sign the Certification.

If you have any questions with regard to this Policy, you should consult with the Company's General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role.

Approved: April 6, 2014

Amended: February 21, 2023

SCHEDULE A

RESTRICTED PERSONS

- All directors of the Company;
- All officers of the Company; and
- Any other persons designated by the General Counsel or the person designated by the Chief Executive Officer to serve in this role, or such person's designee, from time to time, as set forth below:

Updated: February 21, 2023

SCHEDULE B

FARMLAND PARTNERS INC. Public Disclosure Policy

Farmland Partners Inc. (the “Company”) is committed to providing stockholders, the media and other market participants accurate and timely information about the Company in a manner that complies with our legal and regulatory obligations. The Securities and Exchange Commission’s (the “SEC”) “Regulation FD,” or “Fair Disclosure,” regulates how U.S. public companies disclose information to the public. Under Regulation FD, companies must take reasonable steps to disclose material, non-public information to all market participants at the same time. The consequences for failing to comply with Regulation FD are severe and could subject the Company and responsible officials to government enforcement lawsuits.

This Public Disclosure Policy is designed to comply with Regulation FD, to maintain the Company’s credibility with the market and to enhance stockholder value. The success of the policy depends on the efforts of all officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, including any persons involved in the business and affairs of the Company or who otherwise have access to material, non-public information related to, affecting or regarding the Company or its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Covered Persons”). Please understand your duties under this disclosure policy—if you are not authorized to speak to the public on behalf of the Company, please refer any inquiries for information from the media, financial community and stockholders to the appropriate company officials (as identified below). In addition, Covered Persons are reminded that (i) federal law prohibits trading in the Company’s securities (or “tipping” others) while in possession of material non-public information and (ii) compliance with Regulation FD does not protect the Company or others against any liabilities arising from violation of any other securities laws or regulations (for example, anti-fraud provisions of and rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

A. Company Spokespersons Authorized to Speak on Behalf of the Company

The following officials are authorized to speak on behalf of the Company (each an “Authorized Spokesperson” and collectively, the “Authorized Spokespersons”):

- Paul A. Pittman, the Company’s Executive Chairman;
- Luca Fabbri, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and President;
- James Gilligan, the Company’s Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer — together with Mr. Pittman and Mr. Fabbri, each a primary spokesperson, who shall be available for all appropriate inquiries; and
- other members of the Company’s management team specifically designated by the Chief Executive Officer to speak on behalf of the Company with respect to a particular topic or purpose, including external investor relations personnel, such as broker or industry conferences and analyst site visits or due diligence.

Such persons shall be Company spokespersons only for the particular circumstance.

The Authorized Spokespersons shall be fully apprised of all Company developments that affect matters that they are authorized to discuss, in order to ensure that they may fulfill their disclosure obligations.

Persons not listed above are not authorized to speak on behalf of the Company. Any inquiries received by persons not listed above from the financial community, stockholders or the media should be referred to an Authorized Spokesperson.

B. Oversight of Disclosure Policy by the General Counsel

In overseeing the Company's compliance with this policy, the Company's general counsel (the "General Counsel") shall:

1. be fully apprised of all material Company developments in order to evaluate and discuss events that may impact the disclosure process and the Company's disclosure obligations (for example, extraordinary transactions, material operational developments, threatened material litigation, major management changes and events affecting the Company's securities, such as share issuances and splits);

2. monitor the Company's disclosures, SEC filings, internet website and other public statements, and all reports regarding the Company issued by analysts, in order to make disclosure determinations and ensure accurate reporting and compliance with Regulation FD and to take corrective measures, if and when necessary;

3. review all written statements, presentations to securities analysts and institutional investors (including scripts for conference calls) and other external communications (including press releases) concerning the Company's financial performance, prospects and business developments, as well as other material information concerning the Company, prior to use;

4. generally oversee and coordinate the Company's public disclosures and this Public Disclosure Policy, including making decisions regarding responses to non-intentional disclosures as described below; and

5. inform the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board"), as appropriate, of all material developments and significant information disseminated to the public.

C. Timing of Disclosure

The Company shall make:

- simultaneous public disclosure of material non-public information that is intentionally disclosed to an analyst, stockholder or other market participant to whom disclosure is subject to Regulation FD;

- prompt public disclosure (within 24 hours or, if later, by the start of the next day's trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE")) of material non-public information that was unintentionally disclosed (that is, information that the spokesperson did not know, and was not reckless in not knowing, was material and non-public);
- disclosure as required under the rules and regulations of the NYSE; and
- disclosure as required by applicable case law, SEC rules and regulations and the applicable securities laws generally.

If a non-intentional disclosure occurs, the Covered Person that first learns of the disclosure must immediately contact the General Counsel. The General Counsel shall determine whether a selective disclosure has occurred and, if so, devise a disclosure plan that conforms to the time limitations noted above.

When in doubt, an Authorized Spokesperson should avoid answering sensitive questions until he or she receives guidance from the General Counsel. If an Authorized Spokesperson realizes that a "slip-of-the-lip" may have been a selective disclosure, the Authorized Spokesperson should seek an express agreement from the recipient to keep the information confidential and to avoid trading on the information until the Company has made any required public disclosure. The Authorized Spokesperson should make a written record of any express oral confidentiality agreement and give a copy to the General Counsel.

The Company shall disclose new material information in a manner designed for broad non-exclusionary distribution to the public. As the circumstances require, this shall involve some combination of a press release, publicly available conference call and/or Form 8-K or quarterly filing with the SEC. The SEC has provided guidance indicating that, in certain circumstances, it may be permissible to disclose new material information by a posting on the Company's website. The guidance conditions the availability of this method on several factors, including whether such website is widely recognized as a source of material information about the issuer, the manner in which the information is posted, whether the company has made investors and the market aware that it will post important information on its website, and whether the website is kept current and accurate. Given these limitations on the use of websites, the Company should consult with counsel before attempting to use a website posting to satisfy Regulation FD disclosure requirements in respect of material non-public information.

D. Conference Calls

The Company's policy is to open all conference calls to the public. Public access to the calls shall be provided through the following procedures:

- well-publicized notice at least several days in advance of the call through (1) a press release issued through PR Newswire or other similar service, (2) posting on the Company's website and/or (3) fax/email to media organizations and others;

- prior to the call, public distribution of a press release outlining the topics expected to be discussed during the call and a statement as to where on the Company’s website, and for how long, the playback and or webcast archive will be available;
- live public access to the call through a toll free number and/or simultaneous webcast; and
- telephonic playback of the call shall be available for at least one week and webcast archive shall be available for at least twelve months after the call.

Participants shall be encouraged to ask all questions during the public conference call.

E. Forward-Looking Information

The Company may provide material forward-looking information—such as market trends, earnings outlook and favorable or unfavorable external factors—in quarterly conference calls or by other means that can adequately disseminate such information to the public on a widespread basis.

Any release of material forward-looking information shall be subject to the prior approval of the General Counsel. All such statements (whether oral or written) shall be accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements and disclaimers that satisfy the “safe harbor” rules outlined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and that disclaim responsibility to update any such forward-looking information. If a forward-looking statement has been made (i.e., one that has a forward intent and connotation upon which parties can reasonably be expected to rely), a Covered Person with knowledge thereof shall promptly report to the General Counsel any facts or events that might cause that meaning to change.

F. Other Requests for Information from the Media and the Investment Community

1. Private Earnings Guidance.

It is the Company’s policy not to provide any private earnings guidance—including expressions of “comfort” with a forecast or indications that a forecast “seems high,” “seems low” or is “within range”—prior to public disclosure of the information. The Authorized Spokespersons should avoid even implicit private earnings guidance. Similarly, the Authorized Spokespersons should not express private views regarding First Call estimates by third parties. The Company’s policy is to provide guidance of earnings expectations only in a public forum, if at all.

2. Review of Analyst Reports; Private Conversations with Analysts.

It is important that analysts be provided with the necessary information to enable them to conduct analyses regarding the Company. However, comments on analysts’ reports and models and private discussions with analysts are particularly vulnerable to potential violations of Regulation FD.

As a general matter, the Company’s policy is not to review or comment on analyst financial models or drafts of analysts’ reports. Guidance shall be provided only when factual inaccuracies can be pointed out by reference to prior public disclosures by the Company. Control of this very

limited scope of review shall be centralized through the Chief Financial Officer. This policy includes analysts working for brokerage houses and independent research companies.

Private conversations with analysts may be conducted by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer, but these conversations must be carefully monitored. No material non-public information may be disclosed in these conversations. Authorized Spokespersons may respond to questions about the Company's business and/or operations, but only so long as the spokesperson believes in good faith that the information, standing alone, would not be material to a reasonable investor. Authorized Spokespersons should keep a record of the date and time of the meeting and a brief description of the matters discussed and send a copy to the General Counsel. It is inadvisable to have conversations with analysts during the period from quarter- or year-end until the Company releases earnings for such period.

The Company also shall not distribute to the investing public or otherwise appear to approve a research report or analyst rating.

3. One-on-One Meetings.

One-on-one meetings with members of the investment community can be a significant component of a company's investor relations process. These one-on-one meetings, however, are vulnerable to violations of Regulation FD. As with meetings with analysts, no material non-public information may be disclosed during these meetings, unless an oral or written agreement is obtained in which the recipient expressly agrees not to use and to maintain the confidentiality of the material non-public information being disclosed. An Authorized Spokesperson may respond to questions about the Company's business and/or operations, but only so long as he or she believes in good faith that the information, standing alone, would not be material to a reasonable investor.

To the extent possible, one-on-one meetings should be scheduled at a time when the amount of material non-public information is smallest—usually, soon after release of quarterly earnings and the related conference call. It is inadvisable for any such meetings to occur during the period from quarter- or year-end until the Company releases earnings for such period. Where possible, the Authorized Spokesperson should request a written agenda or an advance list of questions to avoid surprises. Authorized Spokespersons should keep a record of the date and time of the meeting and a brief description of the matters discussed and send a copy to the Chief Financial Officer. Any agreements regarding confidentiality should be promptly disclosed to the General Counsel.

The Authorized Spokespersons also should be careful in private settings when asked to comment on factually incorrect information. Guidance shall be provided only when factual inaccuracies can be pointed out by reference to prior public disclosures by the Company.

4. Meetings with Ratings Agencies.

As with analysts, it is important that rating agencies be provided with the necessary information to enable them to conduct analyses regarding the Company. Following the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a company's private communications with analysts at nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (the "Ratings Agencies") became subject to Regulation FD compliance standards. As with analyst

meetings and one-on-one meetings with members of the investment community, no material non-public information may be disclosed to Ratings Agencies, unless an oral or written agreement is obtained in which the recipient expressly agrees not to use and to maintain the confidentiality of the material non-public information being disclosed.

Where possible, the Authorized Spokesperson should request a written agenda or an advance list of questions to avoid surprises when speaking with Ratings Agencies. Authorized Spokespersons should keep a record of the date and time of the meeting and a brief description of the matters discussed and send a copy to the General Counsel. Any agreements regarding confidentiality should be promptly disclosed to the General Counsel.

5. Industry Conferences.

At times, Company officials shall be called upon to make presentations at conferences sponsored by investment banks, industry and trade associations or other groups in settings that are not open to the general public. Such presentations should be made only by Authorized Spokespersons and should be limited to information that is already publicly available. No material non-public information may be disclosed at these conferences. If a question dealing with a sensitive area that may involve material non-public information is asked, the Authorized Spokesperson should respond by explaining that an answer must be deferred for at least 24 hours to determine whether Regulation FD applies and whether an answer can be given.

6. Responding to Rumors.

The Company's policy is to not comment on market rumors. Authorized Spokespersons should respond that "it is our policy not to comment about rumors or speculation."

Other responses, such as "the Company is not aware of the basis of the rumor" or "management is not sure what is causing volatility in our shares," are not consistent with our "no comment" policy. These responses could subject the Company to liability and could also be considered selective disclosure of material non-public information. If the source of the rumor is found to be internal, the General Counsel should be consulted to determine the appropriate response.

In certain situations, stock exchange guidelines may require the Company to make a more definitive statement when it is clear that the Company is the source of rumors that are influencing the Company's share price. The Chief Financial Officer shall determine if and when such disclosure is required.

7. Social Media.

The Company's policy is that no Covered Person, including Authorized Spokespersons, may participate in or respond to discussions about the Company on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Silicon Investor, the Motley Fool, Raging Bull and Yahoo! Finance. This prohibition applies regardless of whether you access the social media platform at home or at the office.

G. Violation of this Policy

Violations of Regulation FD are subject to SEC enforcement action, which may include an administrative action seeking a cease-and-desist order, or a civil action against the Company or an individual seeking an injunction and/or civil money penalties. Any violation of this policy by a Covered Person shall be brought to the attention of the General Counsel and may constitute grounds for termination of service with the Company.

* * * *

If you have any questions regarding this Public Disclosure Policy, please contact the General Counsel.

Approved: April 6, 2014

Amended: February 21, 2023

SCHEDULE C

RULE 10B5-1 PRE-PLANNED TRADING PROGRAMS

1. Introduction

The Company has adopted a written Policy on Inside Information and Insider Trading (the “Insider Trading Policy”), to which this “Rule 10b5-1 Pre-Planned Trading Programs” is an attachment, containing certain basic principles and policies concerning the trading by persons and entities subject to the Insider Trading Policy (each such person or entity, a “Company Insider”) in the securities of the Company (“Company Securities”). This sets forth the Company’s policy concerning Rule 10b5-1 pre-planned trading programs by Company Insiders that have been pre-cleared by the General Counsel as provided below.

Notwithstanding any other guidelines contained in the Insider Trading Policy to the contrary, it shall not be a violation of the Insider Trading Policy for Company Insiders to sell (or purchase) Company Securities under certain pre-planned trading programs adopted to purchase or sell Company Securities in the future which pre-planned trading programs (i) are in compliance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and (ii) have been pre-cleared in advance, in writing, by the General Counsel. To initiate any transactions under this exception, a Company Insider must comply with each of the following elements:

(a) **While not in possession of material non-public information**, the Company Insider must (1) enter into a binding contract to purchase or sell Company Securities; (2) instruct another person to purchase or sell Company Securities for the Company Insider’s account; or (3) adopt a written plan for purchasing or selling the securities (a “Trading Program”).

- Any Trading Program entered into by a Company Insider shall include a representation in the Trading Program at the time of adoption certifying that (i) the Company Insider is not aware of material nonpublic information and (ii) the Company Insider is adopting the Trading Program in good faith and not as a part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

(b) The Trading Program must be in writing and must specify the following: (1) the number of Company Securities to be bought or sold; (2) the prices at which the Company Securities will be bought or sold; and (3) the timing of the purchases or sales. The required information regarding amount, price and date may be included by a formula, algorithm or other means. The Company Insider must refrain from attempting to influence how, when or whether transactions will be made pursuant to the Trading Program.

- No Trading Program may provide for the execution of any transaction until (1) for any Company Insider subject to Section

16 of the Exchange Act, the later of (i) ninety (90) days following adoption or modification of the Trading Program and (ii) two (2) business days following the filing of the Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter (or fiscal year in the case of a Form 10-K) in which the Trading Program was adopted, in any event, the required period not to exceed one hundred and twenty (120) days following adoption or modification of the Trading Program; and (2) for any other Company Insider subject to this Insider Trading Policy who is not subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act, thirty (30) days following the adoption or modification of the Trading Program.

- Company Insiders are limited to one Trading Program designed to effect an open market purchase or sale of the total amount of Company Securities subject to the Trading Program as a single transaction in any twelve (12) month period.

(c) Subject to certain limited exceptions, Company Insiders may not maintain more than one Trading Program at any time for open market purchases or sales of Company Securities. A broker-sponsored dividend reinvestment plan shall be considered a Trading Program for purposes of this Insider Trading Policy, and Company Insiders may not enter into any other Trading Program while such Company Insider has a broker-sponsored dividend reinvestment plan in effect.

(d) No Company Insider purchasing or selling Company Securities under a Trading Program may take (or modify existing) hedging positions to account for his or her planned purchases or sales.

(e) Any Company Insider wishing to proceed under the Trading Program exception (**or to modify or terminate a previously adopted Trading Program**) must first obtain written pre-clearance from the General Counsel. This pre-clearance requirement will permit the Company to review the proposed Trading Program as to compliance with applicable securities laws (including Rule 10b5-1), the Insider Trading Policy and the best interests of the Company, with a view toward avoiding unnecessary litigation and other consequences detrimental to the Company and the Company Insider seeking to avail him or herself of this exception. The Company therefore reserves the right to pre-clear or not pre-clear any proposed Trading Program (or the modification of any existing Trading Program) in its sole and absolute discretion based on, among other factors, policies and criteria adopted by the Company from time to time, market conditions, legal and regulatory considerations, and the potential impact of any such Trading Program on any actual or prospective transactions (including the offering of securities) to which the Company is or may be a party. The fact that a particular Trading Program has been denied pre-clearance should be treated as material non-public information.

- i. Any Trading Program entered into by a Company Insider shall include a representation in the Trading Program at the time of modification certifying that (i) the Company Insider is not

aware of material nonpublic information and (ii) the Company Insider is adopting the Trading Program in good faith and not as a part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibits of Rule 10b5 under the Securities Act.

- ii. If a Trading Program is terminated prior to its expiration date, Company Insiders may not implement a subsequent Trading Program until at least sixty (60) days after the termination of such Trading Program.

(f) The Company reserves the right not to pre-clear any proposed Trading Program (or the modification of any existing Trading Program) unless it includes the following elements, as well as such additional terms and conditions as the Company may require from time to time:

- There is no material non-public information at the time a Company Insider wishes to enter into a Trading Program (or to modify or terminate a previously adopted Trading Program). If there is any such material non-public information, the Company may delay its pre-clearance of the Trading Program until the information has been disclosed. The Company will also require an interval between the adoption of the Trading Program and the first trade under such Trading Program, as set forth in Sections e(i) and e(ii) above. An amendment to an existing Trading Program is considered a termination of the old Trading Program and the adoption of a new Trading Program subject to the cooling-off period as set forth in Sections e(i) and e(ii) above.
- Under appropriate circumstances, the Company may wish to make a public announcement of the Trading Program at the time of adoption.
- The proposed Trading Program contains procedures to ensure prompt compliance with (i) any reporting requirements under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, (ii) SEC Rule 144 or Rule 145 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, relating to any sales under the Trading Program, and (iii) any suspension of trading or other trading restrictions that the Company determines to impose on sales under a pre-cleared Rule 10b5-1 Trading Program, under applicable law or in connection with an offering by the Company of securities, including without limitation lock-up or affiliate letters required in connection with a proposed merger, acquisition or distribution of Company securities or any restrictions on or suspensions of trading imposed by applicable authorities (including the SEC or other governmental authority, or any stock exchange, automated quotation system or other self-regulated

organization that promulgates rules to which the Company is subject from time to time).

(g) Each Company Insider understands that the pre-clearance or adoption of a pre-planned selling program in no way reduces or eliminates such Company Insider's obligations under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, including such Company Insider's disclosure and short-swing trading liabilities thereunder. If any questions arise, such Company Insider should consult with his or her own counsel prior to entering into a Trading Program.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I:

- have read and understand the Policy on Inside Information and Insider Trading and related procedures (including Schedules A, B and C thereto), a copy of which was distributed with this Certificate;
- have complied with the foregoing policy and procedures; and
- will continue to comply with the policy and procedures set forth in the Policy;

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(Please print)

Title: _____

Date: _____

REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE TO TRADE

To: Farmland Partners Inc.

Attention: General Counsel

4600 S. Syracuse Street
Suite 1450
Denver, CO 80237

Phone Number:
Fax Number:

Name: _____

Title: _____

I hereby request clearance for myself (or a member of my immediate family or household) to execute the following transaction relating to the securities of Farmland Partners Inc.

Type of Transaction:

I wish to purchase shares of stock. Number of shares of common/preferred (circle one) stock to be purchased: _____

I wish to sell shares of stock. Number of shares of common/preferred stock to be sold: _____

I wish to exercise an option and sell all or a portion of the shares of common/preferred stock purchased at the then market price in a “cashless exercise” or “same day sale” and hold any remaining shares of common/preferred stock in my brokerage account.

Number of options to be exercised: _____

Number of shares of common/preferred stock to be sold: _____

Number of shares of common/preferred stock held in account: _____

Other: _____

If the request is for a member of my immediate family or household:

Name of Person: _____

Relationship: _____

I hereby represent that I am not aware of any material, non-public information concerning Farmland Partners Inc. at the time of submitting this request and I agree that should I become aware of any material, non-public information concerning Farmland Partners Inc. prior to consummating the approved transaction, I will not consummate such transaction.

I understand that once approved, the authorization is valid on the date of approval and during the five (5) trading days thereafter (unless I become aware of material, non-public information during such period, in which case I will inform the General Counsel promptly and will not consummate any transaction in the Company’s securities). I further understand that the approval will lapse if, in the judgment of the General Counsel or the person designated by the chief executive officer to

serve in this role, I am likely to be in possession of material, non-public information or at the expiration of the trading window in which approval is granted, whichever is the first to occur.

Date

Signature

Approved by:

General Counsel

Date

Entity	State
Abraham (IL) LLC	DE
AFC California LLC	DE
AFC Florida LLC	DE
AFC Illinois II LLC	DE
AFC Illinois LLC	DE
American Farmland Company, L.P.	DE
Arnold (CA) LLC	DE
Bartlett (CA) LLC	DE
Booth (CA) LLC	DE
Cottonwood Valley Land, LLC	NE
Farmland Exchange, LLC	DE
Farmland Partners Inc.	MD
Farmland Partners Op GP, LLC	DE
Farmland Partners Operating Partnership, LP	DE
Farmland SD GP LLC	DE
FP Land LLC	DE
FPI Agribusiness Inc.	DE
FPI Arkansas LLC	DE
FPI Burlington Farms LLC	DE
FPI Carolinas LLC	DE
FPI Colorado LLC	DE
FPI Heartland GP LLC	DE
FPI Heartland LLC	DE
FPI Heartland Operating Partnership, LP	DE
FPI Illinois I LLC	DE
FPI Illinois II LLC	DE
FPI Ironwood LLC	DE
FPI Ohio LLC	DE
FPI OZ Management LLC	DE
FPI Properties LLC	DE
Hoover (CA) LLC	DE
Jebbie (FL) LLC	DE
Jefferson (AR) LLC	DE
Jerry (CA) LLC	DE
Jimmy (GA) LLC	DE
Leland Farms (CA) LLC	DE
Milhous (CA) LLC	DE
Murray Wise Associates, LLC	DE
Murray Wise Capital LLC	DE
PH Farms LLC	IL
Ronald (CA) LLC	DE
SD Farms LP	DE
Sargent Farms (CA) LLC	DE
Scott (FL) LLC	DE
Shortridge Farms (CA) LLC	DE

Stoneman (CA) LLC	DE
Warren (CA) LLC	DE
Waterman (CA) LLC	DE
Windsor Land, LLC	IL

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Farmland Partners Inc. Registration Statements on Form S-3 (No. 333-279210, No. 333-266792, No. 333-255092, No. 333-224385, No. 333-224384, and No. 333-203799) and on Form S-8 (No. 333-195268, No. 333-203874, No. 333-217669, and No. 333-255962) of our report dated February 20, 2025, relating to the December 31, 2024, and 2023 consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule, which appears in Farmland Partners Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2024.

/s/ Plante & Moran, PLLC

Denver, Colorado

February 20, 2025

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Luca Fabbri, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Farmland Partners Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ LUCA FABBRI

Luca Fabbri

President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Susan M. Landi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Farmland Partners Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ SUSAN M. LANDI

Susan M. Landi

Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Farmland Partners Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Luca Fabbri, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, Susan Landi, the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, certify, to our knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ LUCA FABBRI

Luca Fabbri
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 20, 2025

/s/ SUSAN M. LANDI

Susan M. Landi
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
